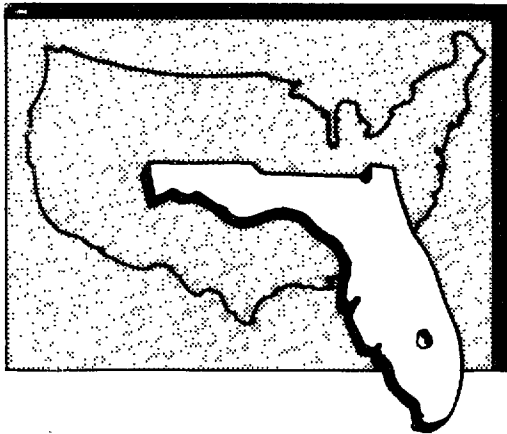


# FLORIDA



## AND THE OTHER FORTY-NINE

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FLORIDA AND THE OTHER FORTY-NINE  
Florida's Business and Demographic Climate  
with  
National and State Comparisons

Seventh Edition

November 1986

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## INTRODUCTION

Increased economic growth and expanding industrial development have resulted in an era of growth for Florida. One of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida's population increased nearly 33 percent between 1975 and 1985. New markets develop in response to this growth process. As a result, the State is attracting a broad array of industries and industrial support services.

This publication presents a statistical comparison, across the fifty states, of those factors which generally control the location of industrial investments. Statistics on taxes, economic activity, labor laws, wage structure, state indebtedness, and attitude of the work force are provided for each state and displayed in rank order from most favorable for economic development to least favorable.

Regardless of definition, "business climate" is a primary concern to economic development specialists and corporate executives. When queried on which states best meet their needs, Florida consistently ranks in the top 10. Whether ranking states on manufacturing climate or on conditions favorable for small business, Florida meets all criteria as an ideal location in which to conduct business.

Equally important to potential Florida firms is Florida's constitutional provision prohibiting state government deficit spending. This law prevents the state from placing unreasonable tax responsibilities upon any citizen or corporation as a result of overspending the established state budget. These legislative provisions exhibit Florida's willingness to welcome new capital investments and industrial growth.

Among its many locational advantages is Florida's "Right-to-Work" law which, unlike the statutes adopted and amended by the majority of states, is a constitutional provision. This law, listed under the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution of the State of Florida, reads as follows:

The right of persons to work shall not be  
denied or abridged on account of membership  
or nonmembership in any labor union or labor  
organization...

For further information on Florida's profit potential for corporate headquarters, regional offices, or plant facilities, contact the Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Development, Collins Building, Tallahassee, phone 904/488-6300.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

TABLE 1

## POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS, 1975 to 1985

A state's population size and growth provide indicators of existing and potential markets. Areas which have experienced rapid population growth are prime locations for industrial, retail, service, and trade development. In 1985, Florida became the sixth largest state in the nation. It is also the fastest growing of the ten largest states and ranks sixth overall in the rate of population growth between 1975 and 1985.

	Resident Population 1975	Rank	Resident Population 1985	Rank	Percent Change
United States	215,465,000		238,740,000		10.80%
Nevada	620,000	46	936,000	43	50.97
Alaska	370,000	50	521,000	49	40.81
Arizona	2,286,000	31	3,187,000	27	39.41
Wyoming	380,000	49	509,000	50	33.95
Utah	1,234,000	36	1,645,000	35	33.31
<u>FLORIDA</u>	8,542,000	8	11,366,000	6	33.06
Texas	12,568,000	3	16,370,000	3	30.25
Colorado	2,586,000	28	3,231,000	26	24.94
New Mexico	1,163,000	37	1,450,000	37	24.68
California	21,537,000	1	26,365,000	1	22.42
Washington	3,619,000	22	4,409,000	19	21.83
Idaho	832,000	41	1,005,000	40	20.79
New Hampshire	830,000	42	998,000	41	20.24
Hawaii	884,000	40	1,054,000	39	19.23
Oklahoma	2,772,000	27	3,301,000	25	19.08
Georgia	5,059,000	13	5,976,000	11	18.13
Oregon	2,325,000	30	2,687,000	30	15.57
South Carolina	2,900,000	25	3,347,000	24	15.41
Louisiana	3,887,000	20	4,481,000	18	15.28
North Carolina	5,535,000	11	6,255,000	10	13.01
Virginia	5,056,000	14	5,706,000	13	12.86
Tennessee	4,261,000	17	4,762,000	17	11.76
Vermont	480,000	48	535,000	48	11.46
Montana	749,000	43	826,000	44	10.28
Arkansas	2,158,000	33	2,359,000	33	9.31
Alabama	3,681,000	21	4,021,000	22	9.24
Mississippi	2,400,000	29	2,613,000	31	8.88
Maine	1,073,000	38	1,164,000	38	8.48
Kansas	2,279,000	32	2,450,000	32	7.50
Kentucky	3,469,000	23	3,726,000	23	7.41



	Resident Population 1975	Rank	Resident Population 1985	Rank	Percent Change
North Dakota	638,000	45	685,000	46	7.37%
Minnesota	3,926,000	19	4,193,000	21	6.80
Maryland	4,157,000	18	4,392,000	20	5.65
Delaware	589,000	47	622,000	47	5.60
West Virginia	1,841,000	34	1,936,000	34	5.16
Missouri	4,795,000	15	5,029,000	15	4.88
Wisconsin	4,570,000	16	4,775,000	16	4.49
Nebraska	1,541,000	35	1,606,000	36	4.22
South Dakota	681,000	44	708,000	45	3.96
New Jersey	7,341,000	9	7,562,000	9	3.01
Connecticut	3,085,000	24	3,174,000	28	2.88
Indiana	5,351,000	12	5,499,000	14	2.77
Rhode Island	946,000	39	968,000	42	2.33
Illinois	11,306,000	5	11,535,000	5	2.03
Massachusetts	5,762,000	10	5,822,000	12	1.04
Iowa	2,881,000	26	2,884,000	29	.10
Michigan	9,108,000	7	9,088,000	8	-.22
Ohio	10,770,000	6	10,744,000	7	-.24
Pennsylvania	11,898,000	4	11,853,000	4	-.38
New York	18,032,000	2	17,783,000	2	-1.38

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Commerce News, "Population at Mid-Decade: Growth Still Concentrated in South and West", CB85-229, December 30, 1985, and Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1983," Series P-25, No. 957, 1984.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1975 TO 1985

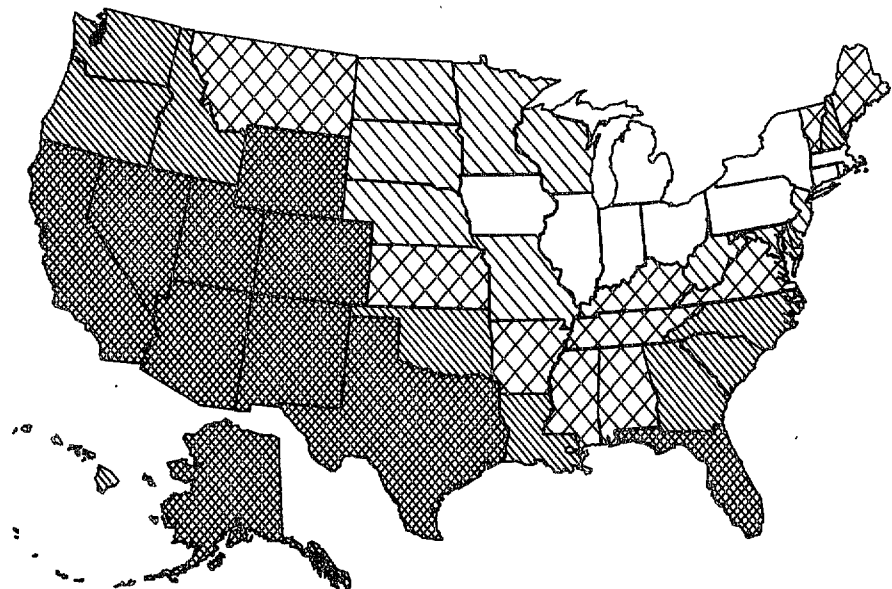
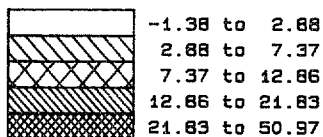


TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION POPULATION CHANGE, 1980 TO 1985  
(THOUSANDS OF PERSONS)

Net migration as a growth trend indicator is of special value to the business community. It provides reliable information on where the general populace believes the best chance for the future lies. Florida ranks first in net migration during the 1980-1985 period.

United States	3,530
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>1,437</u>
California	1,429
Texas	1,202
Arizona	308
Georgia	273
North Carolina	188
Colorado	164
Virginia	161
Oklahoma	137
Nevada	94
South Carolina	91
Washington	86
Alaska	69
New Mexico	52
New Hampshire	45
New Jersey	39
Tennessee	38
Louisiana	29
Maryland	25
Hawaii	19
Utah	17
Maine	8
Arkansas	6
Vermont	5
Delaware	5
Rhode Island	4
Wyoming	2
Montana	0
Idaho	-2
North Dakota	-3
Alabama	-4
Connecticut	-6
Kansas	-11
South Dakota	-15
Mississippi	-22

Nebraska	-28
Massachusetts	-28
Missouri	-31
Oregon	-45
Kentucky	-52
West Virginia	-53
Minnesota	-62
Wisconsin	-104
Iowa	-122
Indiana	-179
New York	-183
Pennsylvania	-211
Illinois	-320
Ohio	-401
Michigan	-496

Note: Net migration is the change in population not accounted for by births and deaths.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data, as of August 1986.

POPULATION CHANGE DUE TO NET MIGRATION, 1980 TO 1985 ( THOUSANDS )

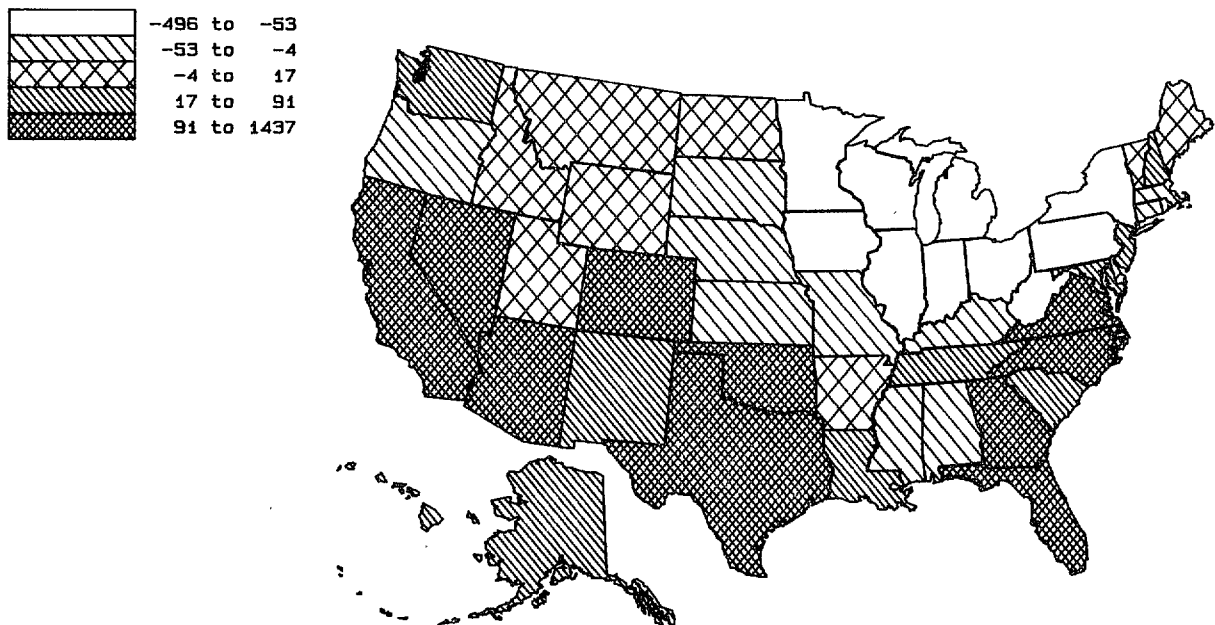


TABLE 3

## PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION GROWTH, 1985 to 2000

Population projections indicate whether current growth trends are expected to continue in the future. Growth in the Sunbelt states is projected to lead the country during the next two decades. During this time, Florida could grow from its current ranking of the sixth most populous state to the fourth largest state.

	Resident Population 1985	Resident Population 2000	Rank	Percent Change
United States	238,740,000	267,464,000		12.03 %
Nevada	936,000	1,300,900	38	38.99
Arizona	3,187,000	4,396,900	22	37.96
Colorado	3,231,000	4,291,100	23	32.81
Utah	1,645,000	2,164,900	34	31.60
Alaska	521,000	675,400	48	29.64
<u>FLORIDA</u>	11,366,000	<u>14,627,500</u>	4	<u>28.70</u>
Wyoming	509,000	638,300	49	25.40
New Hampshire	998,000	1,234,500	40	23.70
Washington	4,409,000	5,310,100	16	20.44
Connecticut	3,174,000	3,772,300	26	18.85
Texas	16,370,000	19,339,000	2	18.14
New Mexico	1,450,000	1,710,900	37	17.99
Massachusetts	5,822,000	6,779,900	12	16.45
Vermont	535,000	619,200	50	15.74
Georgia	5,976,000	6,904,900	11	15.54
Idaho	1,005,000	1,158,600	42	15.28
Minnesota	4,193,000	4,826,700	20	15.11
Oregon	2,687,000	3,091,600	29	15.06
Hawaii	1,054,000	1,207,000	41	14.52
New Jersey	7,562,000	8,562,100	9	13.23
California	26,365,000	29,773,600	1	12.93
South Carolina	3,347,000	3,756,600	27	12.24
Oklahoma	3,301,000	3,698,100	28	12.03
North Carolina	6,255,000	6,963,500	10	11.33
Montana	826,000	917,600	44	11.09
Virginia	5,706,000	6,330,600	13	10.95
Arkansas	2,359,000	2,617,000	33	10.94
Rhode Island	968,000	1,072,300	43	10.77
North Dakota	685,000	758,300	45	10.70
Louisiana	4,481,000	4,914,700	19	9.68
Delaware	622,000	682,000	47	9.65
Tennessee	4,762,000	5,208,700	17	9.38

	Resident Population 1985	Resident Population 2000	Rank	Percent Change
Kansas	2,450,000	2,677,800	32	9.30 %
Maine	1,164,000	1,258,200	39	8.09
Nebraska	1,606,000	1,734,000	36	7.97
Wisconsin	4,775,000	5,142,800	18	7.70
Maryland	4,392,000	4,710,800	21	7.26
New York	17,783,000	18,970,500	3	6.68
Mississippi	2,613,000	2,784,300	31	6.56
Missouri	5,029,000	5,347,000	15	6.32
South Dakota	708,000	749,100	46	5.81
Indiana	5,499,000	5,757,500	14	4.70
Kentucky	3,726,000	3,862,100	25	3.65
Alabama	4,021,000	4,162,700	24	3.52
Michigan	9,088,000	9,358,400	8	2.98
Iowa	2,884,000	2,966,500	30	2.86
West Virginia	1,936,000	1,984,100	35	2.48
Illinois	11,535,000	11,773,900	6	2.07
Pennsylvania	11,853,000	12,023,700	5	1.44
Ohio	10,744,000	10,858,900	7	1.07

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Commerce News, "Estimates of the Resident Population of States, July 1, 1983 and 1984", December 1984, and Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1985 OBERS BEA Regional Projections, Vol.1, "State Projections to 2035".

PERCENT GROWTH IN POPULATION, 1985 TO 2000

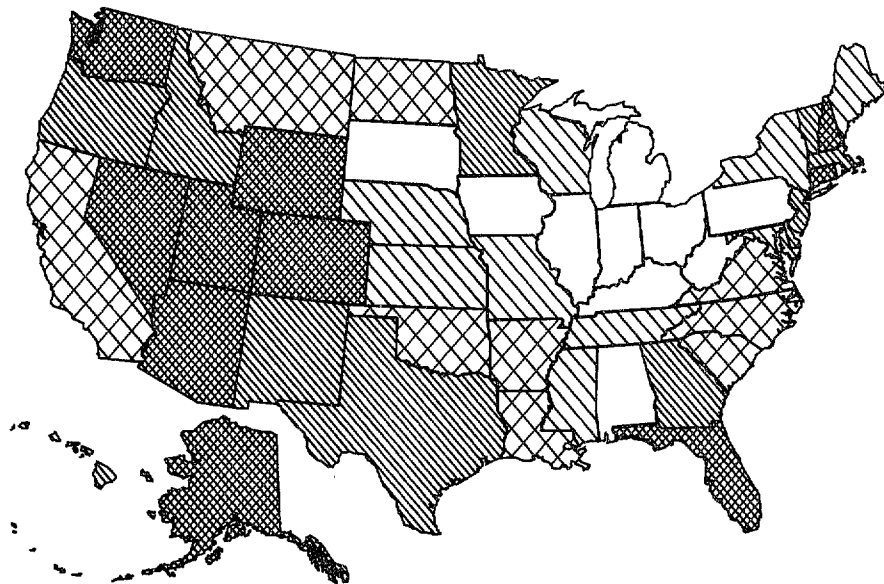
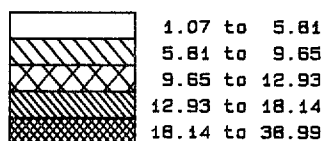


TABLE 4

## VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, 1984

One measure which is indicative of the economic vitality and growth of an area is the value of construction contracts, particularly nonresidential contracts which include commercial and industrial construction. Florida ranked third in the U.S. in the value of nonresidential construction contracts in 1984.

	Total Construction Contracts Including Non-building (\$Millions)	Residential Construction Contracts (\$Millions)	Rank	Nonresidential Construction Contracts (\$Millions)	Rank
United States	\$209,861	\$100,763		\$73,226	
California	26,789	14,374	1	9,883	1
Texas	20,425	10,368	2	7,129	2
FLORIDA	16,880	9,929	3	5,091	3
New York	9,256	3,029	8	3,646	4
Illinois	7,099	2,435	12	2,829	5
Pennsylvania	6,681	2,580	10	2,710	6
Georgia	6,620	3,694	5	2,115	10
Virginia	6,574	3,273	6	2,284	9
New Jersey	6,379	2,846	9	2,605	7
Ohio	6,246	2,309	14	2,562	8
Arizona	5,945	3,695	4	1,561	16
North Carolina	5,626	3,183	7	1,698	14
Michigan	4,925	1,910	17	2,049	11
Colorado	4,725	2,517	11	1,702	13
Maryland	4,716	2,423	13	1,614	15
Massachusetts	4,673	1,956	16	1,930	12
Louisiana	4,322	1,854	18	1,470	18
Tennessee	4,189	2,103	15	1,408	19
Washington	3,849	1,841	19	1,271	22
Minnesota	3,835	1,665	23	1,387	20
Missouri	3,774	1,694	22	1,358	21
Indiana	3,552	1,467	24	1,500	17
Oklahoma	3,284	1,749	21	1,010	24
Alabama	3,040	1,233	27	931	26
South Carolina	2,938	1,801	20	770	28
Wisconsin	2,776	1,121	28	963	25
Connecticut	2,726	1,237	26	1,018	23
Kentucky	2,483	1,253	25	713	29
Kansas	2,293	1,087	29	652	31
New Mexico	1,834	756	34	702	30

	Total Construction Contracts Including Non-building (\$Millions)	Residential Construction Contracts (\$Millions)	Rank	Nonresidential Construction Contracts (\$Millions)	Rank
Oregon	\$1,782	\$719	35	\$508	33
Alaska	1,752	560	38	783	27
Mississippi	1,721	843	31	402	37
Arkansas	1,707	910	30	462	35
Iowa	1,667	590	36	583	32
Utah	1,615	801	32	494	34
Nevada	1,299	796	33	295	40
Nebraska	1,145	433	39	409	36
New Hampshire	1,041	561	37	306	39
Hawaii	881	377	40	330	38
West Virginia	832	257	46	209	41
Montana	724	281	43	179	44
Maine	682	372	41	148	46
Idaho	634	307	42	200	42
North Dakota	597	267	44	138	48
Wyoming	570	148	50	146	47
Rhode Island	545	238	47	196	43
South Dakota	516	222	48	125	49
Delaware	488	220	49	175	45
Vermont	430	263	45	91	50

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,  
Statistical Abstract the United States: 1986.

TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, 1984 ( \$ MILLIONS )

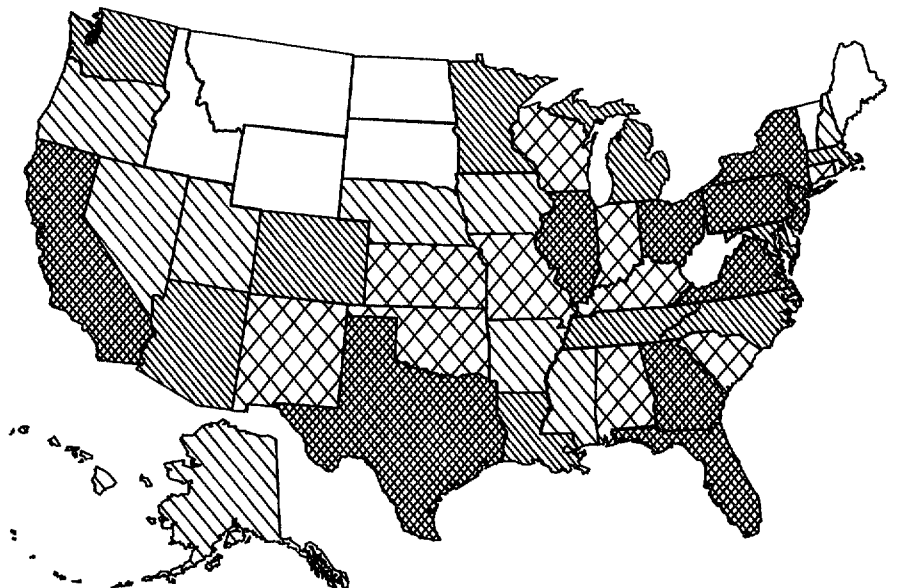
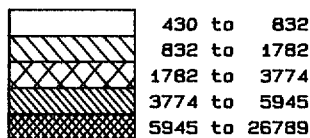


TABLE 5

## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, 1985

The pace of residential construction is indicative of growth in an area. The availability of homes provides selection options for professional workers who might otherwise be reluctant to move. Florida ranks second in the nation in the number of residential building permits.

United States	1,742,657
California	271,150
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>206,188</u>
Texas	139,740
Georgia	74,985
Arizona	72,084
North Carolina	68,120
Virginia	64,758
New York	63,113
New Jersey	59,688
Pennsylvania	44,757
Maryland	43,129
Tennessee	41,229
Massachusetts	40,458
Illinois	38,275
Michigan	37,643
Ohio	34,715
Washington	34,316
Colorado	31,974
South Carolina	31,480
Minnesota	28,926
Missouri	27,584
Connecticut	24,334
Indiana	23,403
Wisconsin	19,548
Alabama	18,390
Louisiana	18,212
New Hampshire	16,605
Utah	16,497
Nevada	14,016
Kentucky	13,334
Kansas	12,935
Oregon	11,977
New Mexico	11,794
Oklahoma	10,777
Arkansas	9,887



Mississippi	8,200
Maine	7,771
Hawaii	7,085
Rhode Island	5,375
Iowa	5,321

Nebraska	5,021
Delaware	4,653
Idaho	4,372
Vermont	4,042
Alaska	4,029

North Dakota	2,697
South Dakota	2,396
Montana	2,004
West Virginia	1,800
Wyoming	1,158

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Construction Review, March-April 1986.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, 1985 ( HOUSING UNITS )

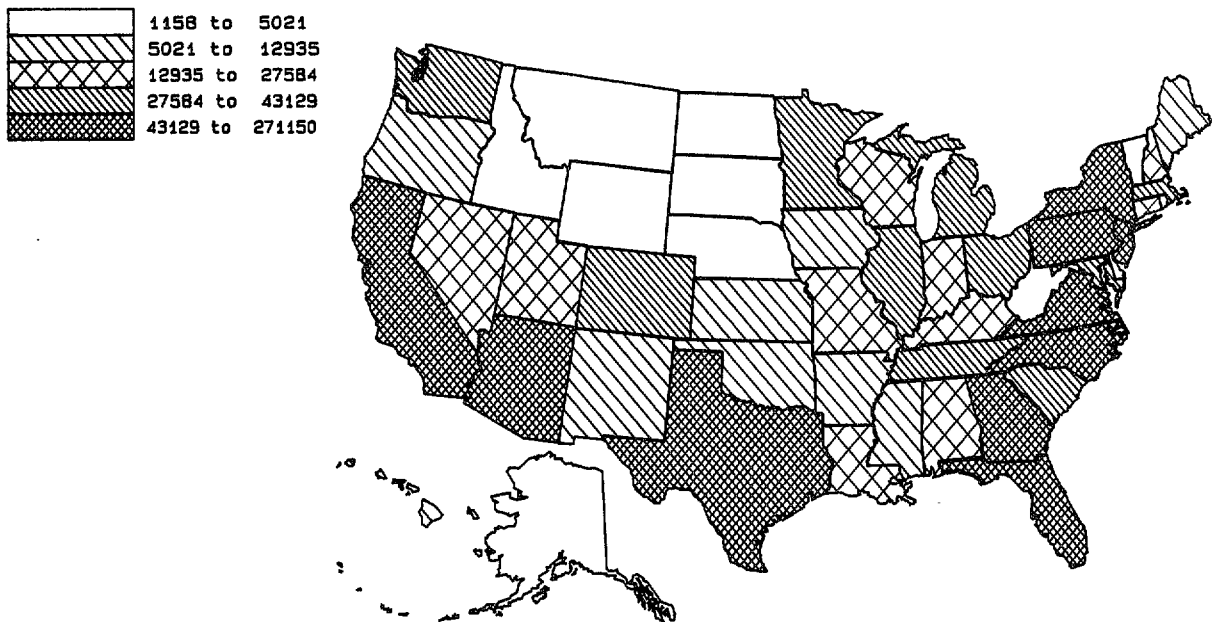


TABLE 6  
RETAIL SALES, 1985

Measures of retail sales provide information on the consumer market in a state as well as the potential commercial market for equipment, supplies, and industrial products created as a result of the high-volume consumer markets. Florida has the fourth highest total retail sales in the U.S. and ranks twelfth in per capita retail sales.

	1985 Total Retail Sales (\$000's)	1985 Per Capita Retail Sales (\$'s)	Rank
United States	\$1,395,243,233	\$5,844	
California	167,364,245	6,348	14
Texas	99,656,093	6,088	19
New York	95,806,920	5,388	39
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>73,755,983</u>	<u>6,489</u>	<u>12</u>
Pennsylvania	64,294,512	5,424	38
Illinois	63,157,798	5,475	36
Ohio	60,783,840	5,657	29
Michigan	51,965,249	5,718	26
New Jersey	48,525,870	6,417	13
Massachusetts	42,138,986	7,238	4
North Carolina	34,422,973	5,503	35
Georgia	34,100,266	5,706	27
Virginia	33,723,860	5,910	20
Indiana	31,848,798	5,792	23
Missouri	30,762,784	6,117	18
Maryland	28,863,392	6,572	10
Minnesota	27,241,195	6,497	11
Tennessee	26,650,339	5,596	33
Wisconsin	24,990,518	5,234	42
Washington	24,663,459	5,594	34
Louisiana	23,774,409	5,306	40
Connecticut	21,908,988	6,903	6
Colorado	21,383,278	6,618	9
Oklahoma	19,433,585	5,887	21
Arizona	18,401,358	5,774	24
Alabama	18,060,674	4,492	49
Kentucky	18,060,294	4,847	44
South Carolina	17,003,771	5,080	43
Iowa	15,266,693	5,294	41
Oregon	15,159,386	5,642	30

	1985 Total Retail Sales (\$000's)	1985 Per Capita Retail Sales (\$'s)	Rank
Kansas	\$14,090,702	\$5,751	25
Mississippi	11,616,489	4,446	50
Arkansas	11,074,799	4,695	48
West Virginia	9,316,191	4,812	46
Nebraska	8,997,294	5,602	31
New Mexico	8,121,092	5,601	32
Utah	7,740,514	4,705	47
New Hampshire	7,634,998	7,650	3
Nevada	7,198,994	7,691	2
Maine	7,168,994	6,159	17
Hawaii	6,682,997	6,341	15
Rhode Island	5,641,692	5,828	22
Idaho	4,854,195	4,830	45
Montana	4,706,965	5,699	28
Alaska	4,355,797	8,360	1
North Dakota	4,250,199	6,205	16
Delaware	4,216,000	6,778	7
South Dakota	3,873,345	5,471	37
Vermont	3,618,995	6,764	8
Wyoming	3,614,467	7,101	5

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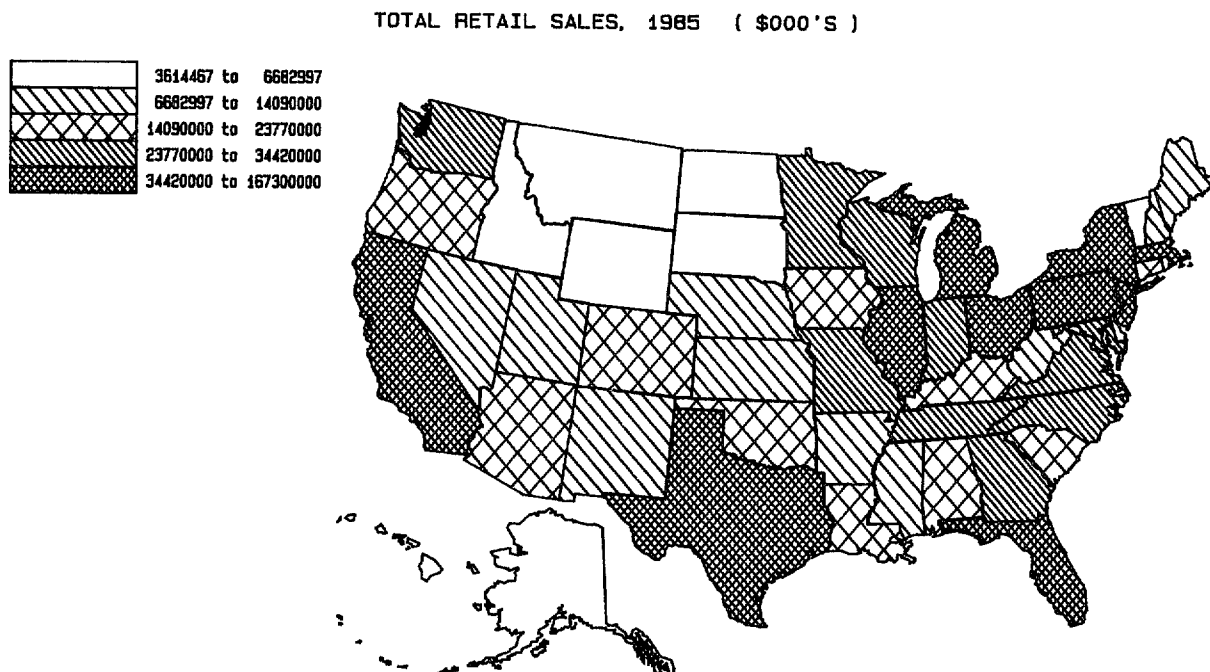


TABLE 7

## TOTAL ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, 1983

One measure of the economic activity and financial resources located in a state is the value of assets held by commercial banks and savings and loans. High values indicate financial resources are available for consumer spending and/or business financing. Florida ranks second in savings and loan assets and sixth in total assets.

	Total Assets (\$Millions)	Commercial Bank Assets (\$Millions)	Rank	Savings & Loan Association Assets (\$Millions)	Rank
United States	\$2,850,045	\$2,019,904		\$830,141	
California	421,977	227,874	2	194,103	1
New York	372,485	340,458	1	32,027	7
Texas	228,545	172,091	3	56,454	3
Illinois	189,205	136,972	4	52,233	4
Pennsylvania	133,482	104,864	5	28,618	8
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>131,559</u>	<u>69,149</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>62,410</u>	<u>2</u>
Ohio	114,618	66,343	7	48,275	5
Michigan	90,353	61,755	8	28,598	9
New Jersey	84,196	46,540	9	37,656	6
Missouri	60,909	42,827	10	18,082	10
Minnesota	53,586	41,602	12	11,984	18
Massachusetts	51,395	42,715	11	8,680	25
Indiana	50,609	39,591	13	11,018	19
North Carolina	49,316	34,412	14	14,904	13
Virginia	48,912	33,323	16	15,589	12
Wisconsin	46,800	32,753	18	14,047	14
Georgia	46,224	33,956	15	12,268	16
Louisiana	45,011	32,959	17	12,052	17
Oklahoma	38,981	30,714	19	8,267	27
Tennessee	38,783	29,943	20	8,840	23
Washington	37,675	25,021	23	12,654	15
Maryland	37,599	21,917	26	15,682	11
Iowa	35,186	26,921	21	8,265	28
Colorado	32,883	22,252	24	10,631	20
Kentucky	32,201	25,315	22	6,886	31
Kansas	30,571	20,907	27	9,664	22
Arizona	29,241	18,988	28	10,253	21
Alabama	27,856	22,088	25	5,768	33
Connecticut	27,270	18,803	29	8,467	26
Oregon	24,018	15,334	30	8,684	24

	Total Assets (\$Millions)	Commercial Bank Assets (\$Millions)	Rank	Savings & Loan Association Assets (\$Millions)	Rank
Nebraska	\$ 21,622	\$ 14,663	32	\$ 6,959	30
Arkansas	21,390	15,066	31	6,324	32
South Carolina	19,308	11,520	36	7,788	29
Mississippi	17,926	14,634	33	3,292	37
West Virginia	14,645	12,604	35	2,041	40
Utah	14,164	8,793	39	5,371	34
Delaware	13,102	12,803	34	299	49
New Mexico	12,040	8,432	40	3,608	35
South Dakota	11,731	10,435	37	1,296	43
Hawaii	10,549	7,251	41	3,298	36
Rhode Island	10,057	9,152	38	905	46
North Dakota	9,231	6,359	44	2,872	39
Montana	8,065	6,884	42	1,181	44
Nevada	7,968	5,010	45	2,958	38
Idaho	7,779	6,438	43	1,341	42
New Hampshire	6,263	4,761	46	1,502	41
Wyoming	5,459	4,298	47	1,161	45
Maine	5,014	4,206	48	808	47
Alaska	4,442	3,949	49	493	48
Vermont	3,534	3,248	50	286	50

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1985, and Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1986.

TOTAL ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND SAVINGS & LOAN ASSNS, 1983 ( \$ MILLIONS )

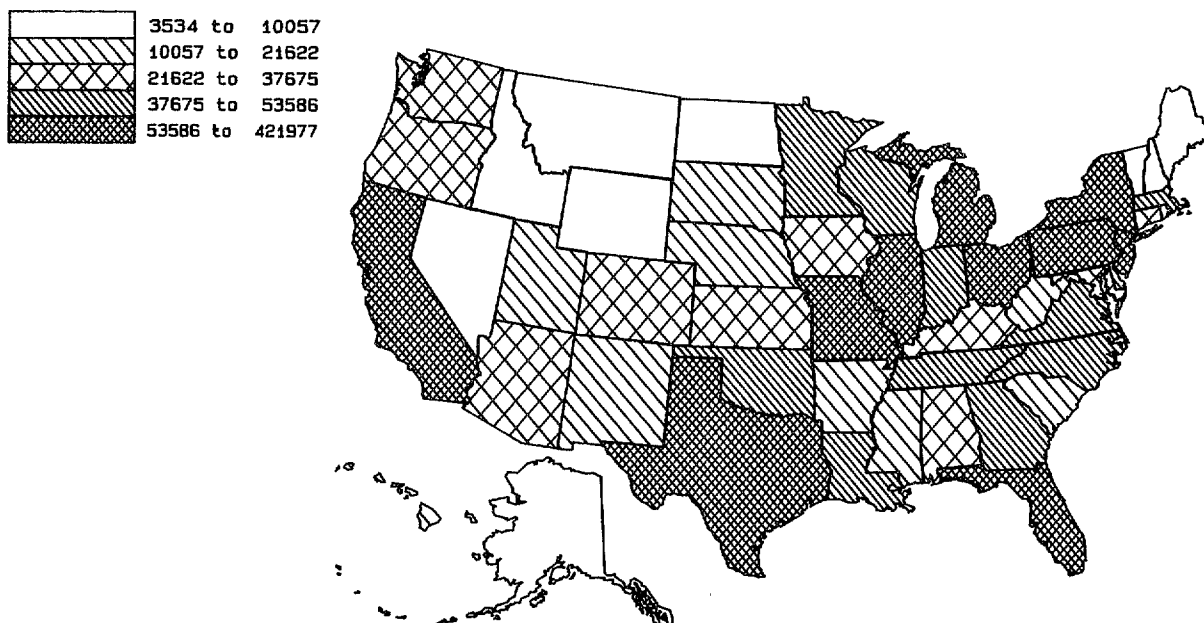


TABLE 8

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1975 to 1985

Total personal income growth is a good indicator of market growth. Florida ranks first in the Southeast and fourth in the U.S. in percent change in total income over the last decade. The Southeast is above the national average and is one of the best market areas in the country with excellent prospects for continued growth.

	Personal Income 1975 (\$Millions)		Personal Income 1985 (\$Millions)		Percent Change
		Rank		Rank	%
United States	\$1,307,535		\$3,310,545		153.19
Arizona	12,388	31	40,775	25	229.15
Nevada	4,199	44	13,560	41	222.93
New Hampshire	4,667	41	14,931	38	219.93
<u>FLORIDA</u>	49,755	9	156,184	6	213.91
Texas	71,642	5	220,715	3	208.08
Colorado	16,155	26	47,859	23	196.25
Georgia	25,931	17	74,960	12	189.07
California	149,504	1	423,566	1	183.31
Utah	6,146	37	17,259	36	180.82
Virginia	29,986	12	82,980	11	176.73
New Mexico	5,735	38	15,828	37	175.99
Wyoming	2,504	49	6,734	49	168.93
Oklahoma	15,039	27	40,381	26	168.51
North Carolina	27,291	14	72,670	13	166.28
Louisiana	19,144	22	50,513	22	163.86
South Carolina	13,431	30	35,434	29	163.82
Vermont	2,465	50	6,482	50	162.96
Washington	23,427	19	61,185	18	161.17
Connecticut	22,005	20	57,408	20	160.89
Maine	5,323	40	13,835	40	159.91
Massachusetts	37,249	10	95,361	10	156.01
Tennessee	20,925	21	53,540	21	155.87
Maryland	27,610	13	69,680	14	152.37
Alaska	3,755	47	9,476	44	152.36
New Jersey	51,628	8	130,154	8	152.10
Arkansas	9,865	33	24,707	32	150.45
Alabama	17,241	24	42,913	24	148.90
Minnesota	23,884	18	59,068	19	147.31
Missouri	27,000	15	66,605	16	146.69
Idaho	4,569	42	11,173	43	144.54

	Personal Income 1975 (\$Millions)		Personal Income 1985 (\$Millions)		Percent Change
		Rank		Rank	
Rhode Island	\$ 5,526	39	\$13,465	42	143.67 %
Mississippi	9,866	32	24,004	33	143.30
Oregon	13,974	28	33,921	30	142.74
Kansas	13,941	29	33,755	31	142.13
Kentucky	16,895	25	40,328	27	138.70
Hawaii	6,184	36	14,558	39	135.41
Wisconsin	26,874	16	62,815	17	133.74
New York	124,156	2	285,419	2	129.89
Nebraska	9,345	34	21,323	34	128.18
Delaware	3,894	46	8,876	46	127.94
Indiana	30,749	11	68,442	15	122.58
Ohio	64,221	6	142,110	7	121.28
Pennsylvania	72,325	4	159,276	5	120.22
Michigan	56,378	7	123,673	9	119.36
West Virginia	9,088	35	19,736	35	117.17
Illinois	78,665	3	169,999	4	116.11
Montana	4,214	43	9,067	45	115.16
South Dakota	3,720	48	7,903	48	112.45
North Dakota	3,898	45	8,255	47	111.78
Iowa	17,538	23	36,315	28	107.06

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1986.

PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1975 TO 1985

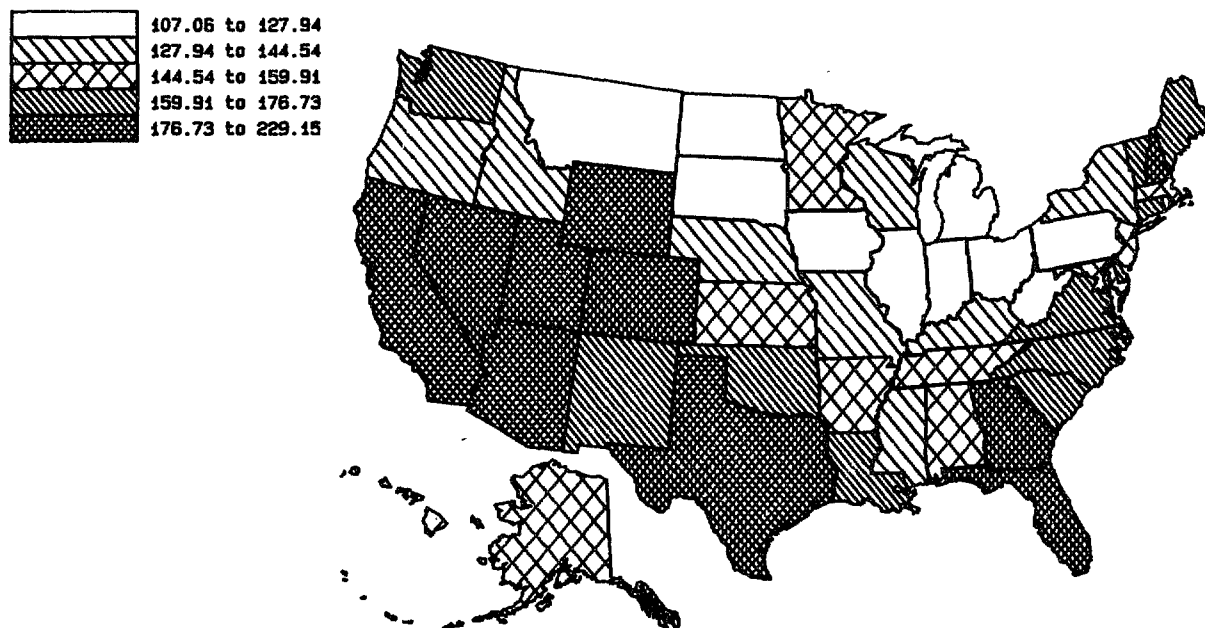


TABLE 9

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1975 to 1985

The economic development of a state is partially reflected in its per capita personal income and its per capita disposable personal income (income after taxes). Florida's per capita disposable income level is the second highest in the Southeast.

	Per Capita Disposable Income 1985	Per Capita Disposable Income 1975	Per Capita Income 1985	Rank	Per Capita Income 1975
United States	\$11,834	\$5,279	\$13,867		\$6,069
Alaska	15,419	8,404	18,187	1	10,121
Connecticut	15,355	6,222	18,089	2	7,133
New Jersey	14,399	6,188	17,211	3	7,032
California	13,731	6,090	16,065	5	6,942
Massachusetts	13,717	5,591	16,380	4	6,464
New York	13,434	5,898	16,050	6	6,885
Maryland	13,316	5,562	15,864	7	6,642
New Hampshire	13,246	4,973	14,964	8	5,622
Colorado	12,941	5,365	14,812	9	6,247
Illinois	12,678	6,008	14,738	10	6,958
Washington	12,289	5,676	13,876	16	6,474
Virginia	12,286	5,120	14,542	11	5,930
Nevada	12,239	5,950	14,488	12	6,775
Rhode Island	12,206	5,138	13,906	15	5,840
Hawaii	11,963	6,162	13,814	17	7,067
Minnesota	11,843	5,173	14,087	14	6,084
FLORIDA	11,809	5,138	13,742	19	5,825
Delaware	11,763	5,491	14,272	13	6,614
Kansas	11,688	5,303	13,775	18	6,118
Nebraska	11,612	5,289	13,281	23	6,063
Pennsylvania	11,563	5,284	13,437	22	6,079
Texas	11,559	4,991	13,483	21	5,700
Michigan	11,492	5,356	13,608	20	6,190
Ohio	11,344	5,170	13,226	25	5,963
Missouri	11,327	4,901	13,244	24	5,630
Wisconsin	11,321	5,031	13,154	27	5,881
Wyoming	11,201	5,718	13,223	26	6,582
Arizona	11,121	4,830	12,795	28	5,418
Oregon	10,824	5,186	12,622	29	6,011
Iowa	10,819	5,218	12,594	30	6,087
North Dakota	10,730	5,346	12,052	35	6,106
Indiana	10,701	4,963	12,446	32	5,746
Georgia	10,465	4,502	12,543	31	5,126
Vermont	10,385	4,474	12,117	34	5,137



	Per Capita Disposable Income 1985	Per Capita Disposable Income 1975	Per Capita Income 1985	Rank	Per Capita Income 1975
Maine	\$10,325	\$4,440	\$11,887	36	\$4,959
Oklahoma	10,282	4,738	12,232	33	5,426
South Dakota	10,047	4,962	11,161	40	5,460
North Carolina	10,000	4,345	11,617	37	4,931
Idaho	9,808	4,839	11,120	41	5,491
Louisiana	9,799	4,364	11,274	38	4,925
Tennessee	9,649	4,340	11,243	39	4,911
Montana	9,436	4,931	10,974	42	5,625
Kentucky	9,292	4,265	10,824	44	4,871
New Mexico	9,256	4,408	10,914	43	4,933
South Carolina	9,137	4,106	10,586	46	4,631
Alabama	9,119	4,094	10,673	45	4,685
Arkansas	8,994	4,086	10,476	48	4,571
Utah	8,827	4,398	10,493	47	4,981
West Virginia	8,762	4,308	10,193	49	4,938
Mississippi	7,871	3,655	9,187	50	4,111

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1986.

PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, 1985 ( DOLLARS )

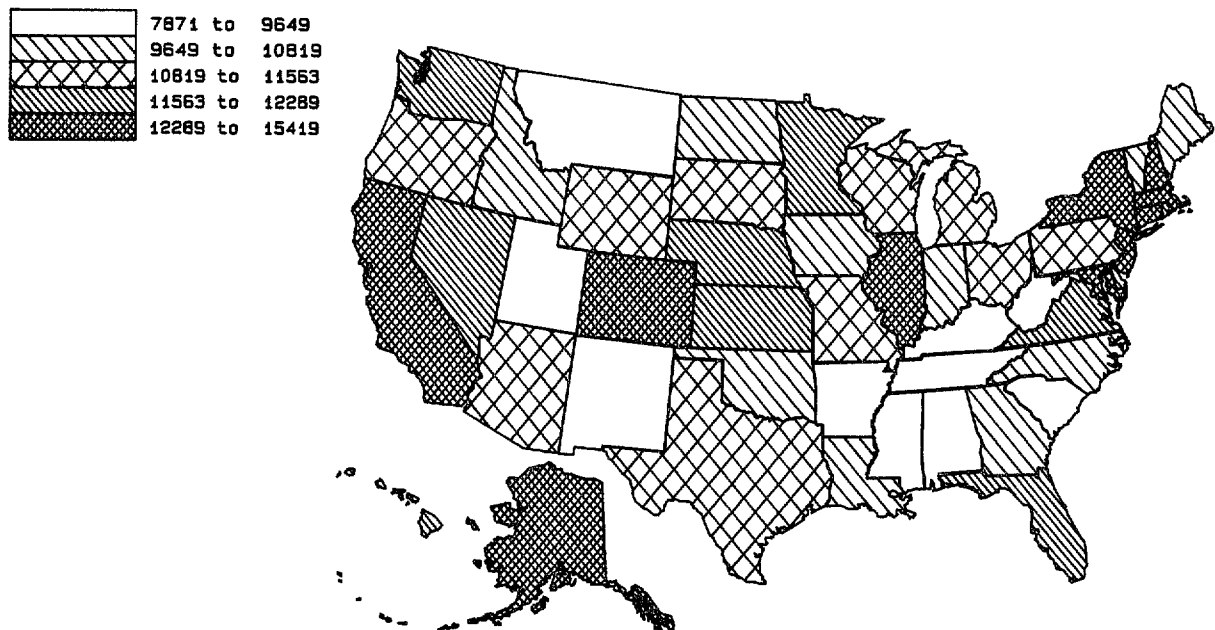


TABLE 10

## NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS, 1985

New business incorporations provide another measure of a state's business climate. Florida provides an environment conducive to entrepreneurial activity within the state and a receptive atmosphere for businesses wishing to relocate or expand into the state. In 1985, Florida ranked second in the number of new business incorporations.

United States	688,904
New York	72,083
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>71,649</u>
California	61,160
Texas	41,370
Illinois	34,691
New Jersey	30,458
Delaware	26,606
Michigan	21,864
Pennsylvania	17,748
Georgia	17,286
Ohio	17,173
Massachusetts	15,801
Virginia	15,017
Maryland	14,239
Colorado	14,171
Arizona	12,922
North Carolina	11,796
Louisiana	11,404
Connecticut	11,208
Missouri	10,176
Indiana	9,916
Washington	9,379
Minnesota	9,209
Tennessee	8,723
Nevada	8,685
Kentucky	7,886
Oregon	7,161
South Carolina	7,072
Wisconsin	6,440
Oklahoma	6,399
Alabama	6,139
Arkansas	5,272
Kansas	4,752
Iowa	4,097
Utah	3,717

New Hampshire	3,542
Mississippi	3,160
Rhode Island	3,054
Hawaii	3,000
New Mexico	2,843

Nebraska	2,617
Maine	2,595
West Virginia	2,465
Alaska	2,132
Vermont	1,743

Idaho	1,636
Montana	1,408
Wyoming	1,031
South Dakota	944
North Dakota	866

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Economic Analysis Department, "Current Economic Indicators," February 1986.  
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#### NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS, 1985

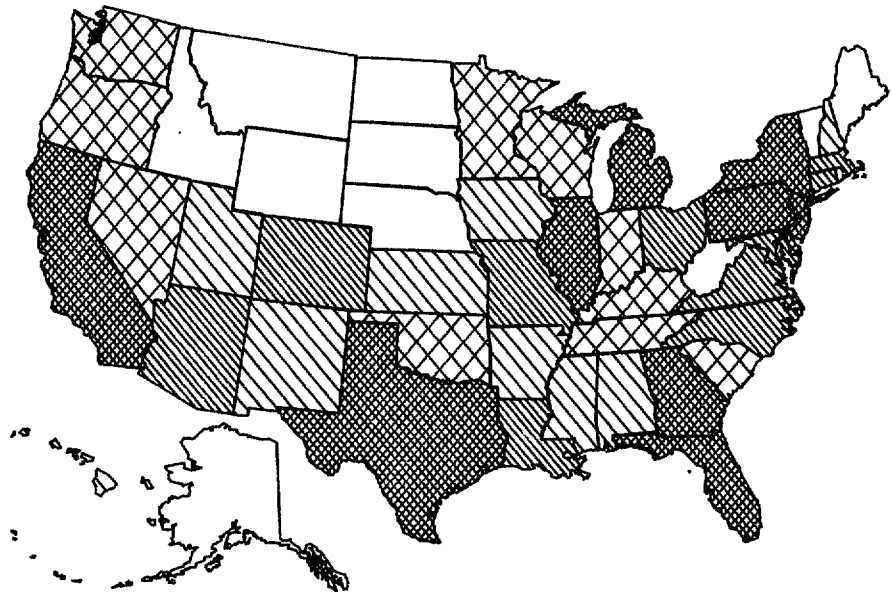
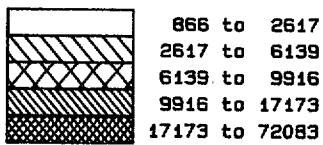


Table 11

## NEW PLANTS AND EXPANSIONS, 1985

The economic growth and vitality of an area is partially reflected in the number of new plants and/or expansions. Florida ranked third in the number of new plants and third in total number of new plants and expansions nationwide in 1985.

	Total	New Plants	Rank	Expansions	Rank
United States	3,836	2,432		1,404	
California	584	197	1	387	1
Illinois	241	156	2	85	2
FLORIDA	185	152	3	33	14
North Carolina	183	120	4	63	4
New York	167	90	7	77	3
Kentucky	138	76	13	62	5
Texas	133	96	5	37	10
Virginia	130	93	6	37	10
Indiana	129	86	8	43	8
Michigan	127	72	14	55	6
Missouri	119	78	12	41	9
Pennsylvania	106	80	11	26	15
Georgia	97	82	10	15	23
Wisconsin	96	60	17	36	13
New Jersey	96	86	8	10	30
Louisiana	93	39	24	54	7
Alabama	87	63	15	24	16
Ohio	81	62	16	19	21
Mississippi	80	56	18	24	16
Kansas	74	37	25	37	10
Connecticut	65	55	19	10	30
Maryland	58	47	21	11	27
Oklahoma	57	37	25	20	20
South Carolina	56	48	20	8	34
Massachusetts	56	44	22	12	25
Oregon	55	34	28	21	18
Tennessee	54	40	23	14	24
Nevada	43	36	27	7	37
Arkansas	41	20	34	21	18
Wyoming	37	27	30	10	30
Arizona	36	31	29	5	38
West Virginia	32	15	38	17	22
Minnesota	30	22	32	8	34

	Total	New Plants	Rank	Expansions	Rank
Iowa	30	18	35	12	25
Colorado	29	26	31	3	42
Nebraska	25	14	40	11	27
Delaware	24	15	38	9	33
Washington	23	18	35	5	38
New Mexico	23	22	32	1	45
South Dakota	20	12	41	8	34
Rhode Island	20	17	37	3	42
Maine	20	9	44	11	27
Utah	12	10	43	2	44
Montana	11	11	42	0	47
Vermont	10	5	45	5	38
New Hampshire	9	5	45	4	41
Idaho	5	5	45	0	47
Hawaii	5	4	48	1	45
Alaska	3	3	49	0	47
North Dakota	1	1	50	0	47

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TOTAL NEW PLANTS AND EXPANSIONS, 1985

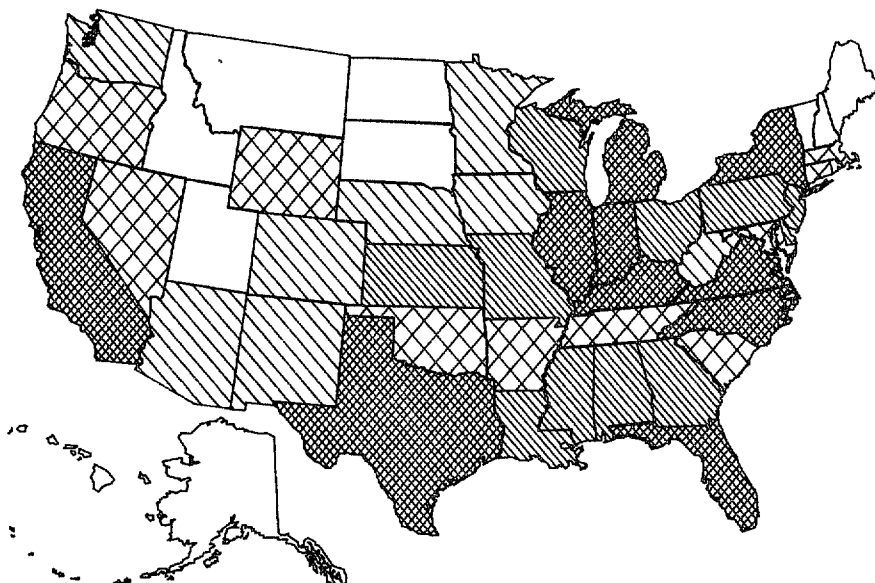
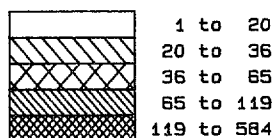


TABLE 12

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS, 1985

Florida ranks eighth in net value of Defense Department prime contract awards over \$25,000 for the twenty-five procurement programs in 1985. The impact of defense contract spending goes beyond the prime contractor into the local economy through the sub-contracting activities of the contract holder. Small businesses throughout Florida participate in the Defense Industry as sub-contractors providing products and services as diverse as machine tools and computer software.

United States	\$138,595,979 (000's)
California	29,114,566
Texas	10,561,556
New York	10,032,702
Massachusetts	7,713,546
Missouri	7,612,713
Virginia	6,166,768
Connecticut	5,543,448
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>5,271,239</u>
Ohio	4,648,327
Maryland	4,608,106
Pennsylvania	4,148,728
New Jersey	3,862,142
Washington	3,559,364
Georgia	3,520,329
Indiana	3,176,772
Michigan	2,789,002
Minnesota	2,297,918
Louisiana	2,175,371
Kansas	2,138,934
Arizona	2,005,768
Illinois	1,693,394
Colorado	1,563,371
Alabama	1,417,942
Mississippi	1,309,653
Wisconsin	1,064,501
North Carolina	1,028,561
Maine	956,753
Arkansas	809,597
Tennessee	793,420
Utah	788,794
New Hampshire	678,188
Hawaii	626,153
Oklahoma	602,378

Iowa	\$589,762
Alaska	550,403
Kentucky	505,511
New Mexico	492,284
South Carolina	490,286
Rhode Island	431,269
Delaware	261,408
Oregon	255,885
North Dakota	206,535
Nebraska	193,460
Vermont	163,429
Nevada	127,615
Wyoming	124,586
Montana	101,983
West Virginia	90,336
South Dakota	77,546
Idaho	50,430

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Directorate For Information, Operations and Reports, "Prime Contract Awards by Regions and State, Fiscal Years 1985, 1984, and 1983", 1986.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS, 1985

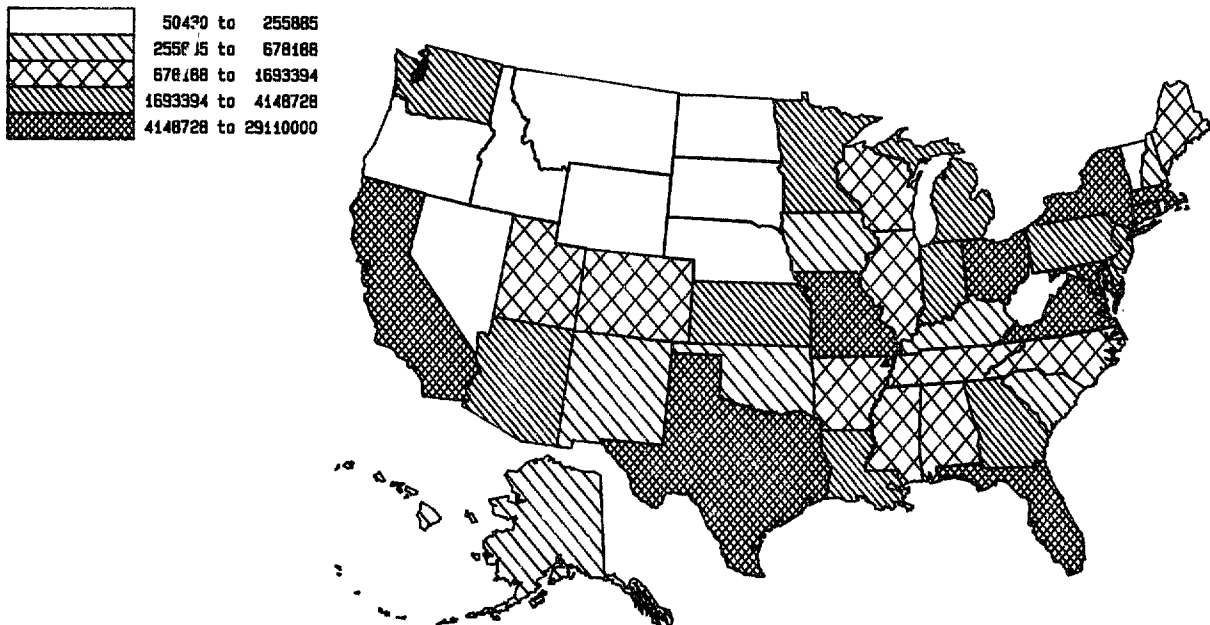


TABLE 13

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Agriculture plays an important role in many state economies. Florida ranks second in the U.S. in fresh vegetable production and leads the nation in citrus, honey, and sugarcane production. Florida's second place ranking in net income per farm before inventory adjustment indicates the strength of its agriculture industry.

	Fresh Vegetable Production 1985 (100's of lbs.)	Total Net Income Per Farm 1984	Rank
United States	217,854	\$ 11,448	
California	107,702	42,772	3
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>25,977</u>	47,283	2
Arizona	14,364	18,735	13
Texas	8,890	9,315	29
Oregon	8,397	12,416	24
New York	8,297	6,365	34
Michigan	7,239	332	47
Colorado	6,997	21,107	11
Washington	5,832	22,961	8
Idaho	3,740	19,012	12
New Jersey	2,865	16,702	16
Ohio	2,641	4,820	42
Wisconsin	2,325	13,523	21
New Mexico	2,119	7,179	32
Pennsylvania	1,819	12,479	23
Tennessee	1,260	4,148	43
South Carolina	1,155	6,786	33
Virginia	912	6,065	39
Massachusetts	907	24,164	7
Utah	720	6,307	35
Minnesota	660	8,334	31
North Carolina	595	15,392	18
Alabama	545	11,700	26
Arkansas	340	16,720	15
Illinois	326	6,109	38
Connecticut	314	26,442	6
Georgia	279	21,614	9
Maryland	277	12,146	25
Hawaii	171	51,733	1
Indiana	158	-123	48



	Fresh Vegetable Production 1985 (100's of lbs.)	Total Net Income Per Farm 1984	Rank
Louisiana	31	\$ 2,511	46
Wyoming	0	-7,461	50
West Virginia	0	-1,441	49
Vermont	0	10,466	28
South Dakota	0	16,827	14
Rhode Island	0	42,533	4
Oklahoma	0	4,949	41
North Dakota	0	13,044	22
New Hampshire	0	5,543	40
Nevada	0	13,889	19
Nebraska	0	21,548	10
Montana	0	3,458	44
Missouri	0	3,422	45
Mississippi	0	6,306	36
Maine	0	9,175	30
Kentucky	0	6,131	37
Kansas	0	10,757	27
Iowa	0	13,824	20
Delaware	0	39,833	5
Alaska	0	15,846	17

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, "State Financial Summary, 1984", January 1986 and Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board, Vegetables: 1985 Preliminary Report, December 1985.

FRESH VEGETABLE PRODUCTION, 1985 ( 100'S OF LBS. )

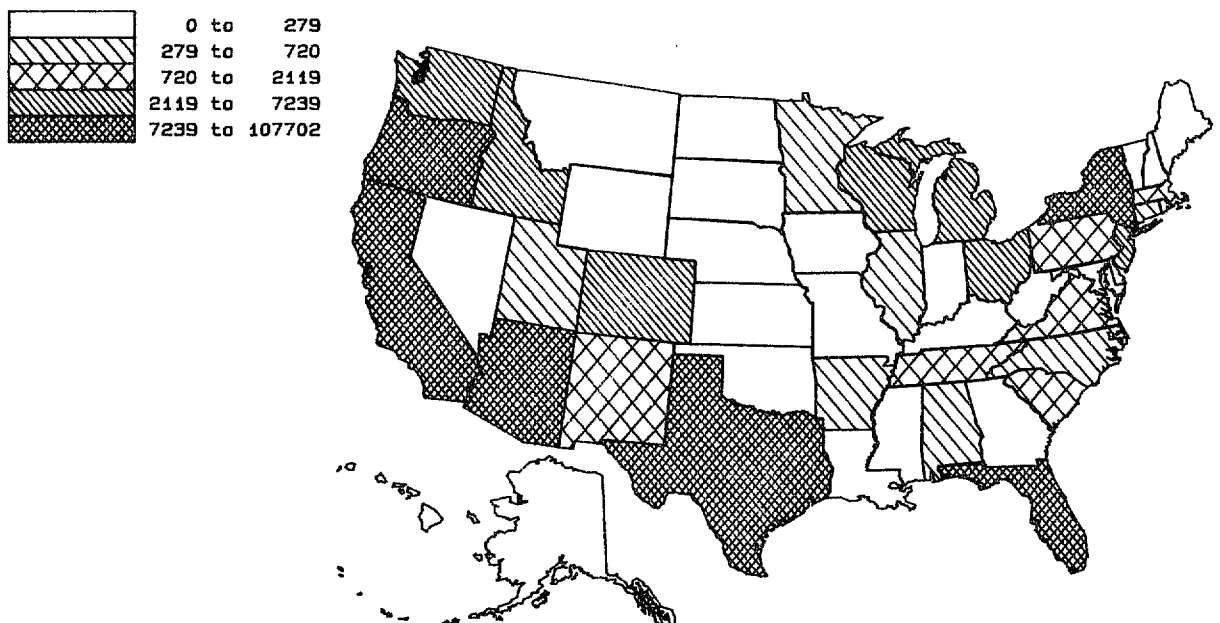


TABLE 14

## TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

Accessibility is a key factor in selecting a location for new facilities. An extensive transportation network provides efficient access to the home market while bringing distant markets closer. Florida provides an exceptional transportation system whether on the ground, in the air, or on the water. It ranks in the top ten states in all three areas.

	Miles of Interstate 1984	Number of International Airports 1984	Rank	Imports/Exports Air & Water Value(\$) 1984 (000's)	Rank	Imports/Exports Air & Water Weight(lbs.) 1984 (000's)	Rank
United States	43,291	58		420,805,905		1,523,348,072	
Texas	3,126	7	1	38,475,148	4	259,121,584	2
California	2,380	2	12	89,651,119	3	116,586,642	4
Illinois	1,718	1	14	11,610,836	9	9,529,952	24
Ohio	1,548	3	9	2,416,359	18	59,423,076	9
Pennsylvania	1,527	0	16	10,219,999	11	74,352,963	7
New York	1,493	6	2	91,882,314	2	122,373,207	3
FLORIDA	1,302	6	2	18,285,845	7	71,216,460	8
Georgia	1,219	0	16	8,129,872	12	20,207,815	16
Montana	1,147	3	9	33,759	34	2,040	34
Missouri	1,142	0	16	77,822	32	5,342	32
Arizona	1,140	4	7	10,913	38	798	38
Michigan	1,129	3	9	1,514,785	23	16,855,487	18
Indiana	1,112	0	16	207,687	30	5,853,457	27
Alaska	1,091	4	7	1,337,775	25	9,565,143	23
Tennessee	1,031	0	16	61,965	33	4,077	33
Virginia	1,024	0	16	10,900,533	10	100,140,130	5
New Mexico	1,000	0	16	1,557	40	60	41
Oklahoma	926	0	16	8,071	39	250	40
Colorado	926	0	16	31,065	35	1,301	37
Wyoming	904	0	16	0	48	0	48
Minnesota	878	5	5	192,246,772	1	11,463,771	21
Alabama	857	0	16	2,117,517	21	31,396,147	12
Utah	833	0	16	23,266	36	1,389	35
Kansas	811	0	16	382	42	6	46
North Carolina	796	0	16	2,248,859	20	9,624,034	22
South Carolina	784	0	16	5,699,165	14	11,704,607	20
Iowa	761	0	16	238	43	26	42
Kentucky	738	0	16	1,271	41	295	39
Washington	723	6	2	23,586,492	6	89,957,690	6
Oregon	718	0	16	5,516,337	15	40,209,520	11
Louisiana	693	0	16	28,014,323	5	277,416,894	1
Mississippi	686	0	16	2,964,422	17	30,543,028	13

South Dakota	677	0	16	0	48	0	48
Idaho	606	0	16	0	48	0	48
Wisconsin	578	0	16	1,195,699	26	12,618,383	19
North Dakota	571	5	5	12,897	37	1,355	36
Massachusetts	562	0	16	7,224,125	13	22,458,138	15
Arkansas	541	0	16	100	46	8	45
Nevada	539	0	16	164	45	11	44
Nebraska	481	0	16	203	44	5	47
West Virginia	480	0	16	69	47	22	43
New Jersey	383	0	16	3,285,954	16	26,974,438	14
Maryland	377	0	16	14,817,275	8	49,944,992	10
Connecticut	336	0	16	1,400,114	24	8,599,476	25
Vermont	320	1	14	155,257	31	8,050	31
Maine	312	2	12	494,353	28	5,300,810	28
New Hampshire	207	0	16	224,342	29	3,223,011	29
Rhode Island	70	0	16	786,385	27	2,408,121	30
Delaware	41	0	16	2,385,554	19	16,921,769	17
Hawaii	35	0	16	1,957,946	22	7,531,202	26

NOTE: The term "international airport" indicates an "international airport for customs purposes." (IFIM, p.448)

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Waterborne Exports and General Imports, FT986-84-13, and U.S. Airborne Exports and General Imports, FT86-84-13; and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Selected Highway Statistics and Charts, 1985; Federal Aviation Administration, International Flight Information Manual, Volume 34, April 1986.

MILES OF INTERSTATE, 1984

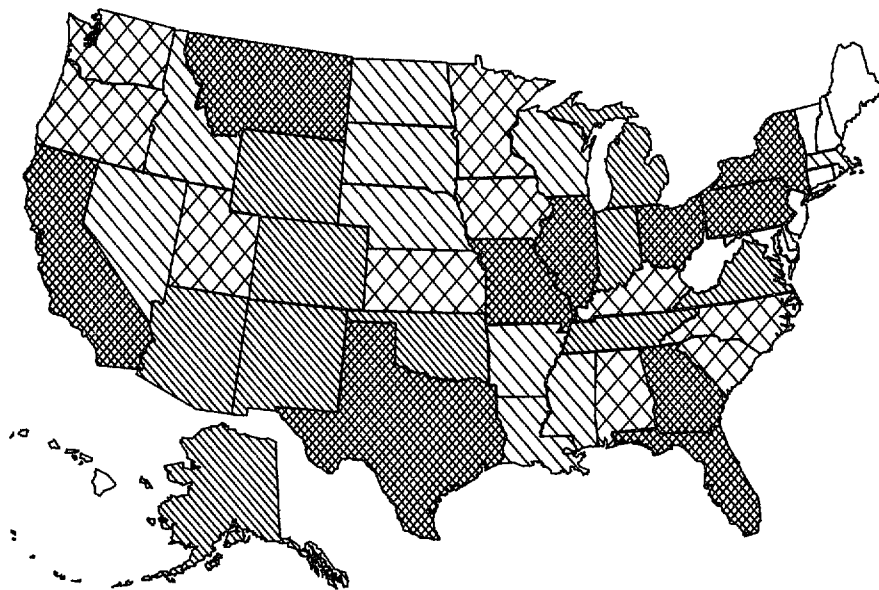
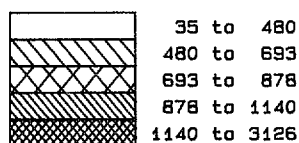


TABLE 15

## DIRECT EXPORTS, 1983

As a component of the foreign trade sector, direct exports are an important measure of increased business transactions through international markets. Florida ranks 14th in both the value of manufacturers' shipments and in direct export-related manufacturing employment.

	Value of Manufacturers' Shipments 1983 (\$Millions)	Export Related Employment 1983 (Thousands)	Rank
United States	\$142,307.3	1,125.2	
California	16,579.5	152.6	1
Texas	11,486.1	76.1	3
Michigan	10,391.0	58.0	5
New York	8,779.7	77.9	2
Ohio	8,352.7	68.4	4
Washington	7,590.4	42.8	9
Illinois	6,362.0	52.8	7
Pennsylvania	5,496.0	56.1	6
Massachusetts	4,889.3	49.9	8
North Carolina	4,525.8	33.0	10
Indiana	4,000.4	30.5	13
New Jersey	3,669.5	32.4	12
Louisiana	3,356.5	9.2	30
FLORIDA	3,343.4	26.3	14
Connecticut	3,203.5	32.6	11
Wisconsin	2,941.5	25.4	15
Missouri	2,869.1	19.7	17
Tennessee	2,769.5	19.4	18
Virginia	2,740.2	19.4	18
Minnesota	2,578.9	22.3	16
Georgia	2,255.4	19.0	20
Alabama	1,850.5	14.0	25
Iowa	1,806.6	12.2	26
South Carolina	1,748.1	14.9	24
Oklahoma	1,605.2	11.4	28
Arkansas	1,575.1	8.7	31
Kentucky	1,536.9	9.4	29
Colorado	1,526.2	18.5	21
Oregon	1,481.7	15.7	23
Arizona	1,349.1	18.1	22
Mississippi	1,173.1	7.7	32
Kansas	1,144.4	7.5	33
Maryland	1,060.4	11.6	27

	Value of Manufacturers' Shipments 1983 (\$Millions)	Export Related Employment 1983 (Thousands)	Rank
Nebraska	\$ 735.1	4.7	37
West Virginia	725.5	4.0	40
Delaware	704.0	2.8	42
Alaska	574.4	3.0	41
Utah	512.0	5.5	36
Rhode Island	502.3	7.3	34
New Hampshire	487.3	6.7	35
Maine	481.1	4.4	39
Vermont	377.2	4.7	37
Idaho	367.2	2.3	43
Hawaii	172.8	.5	47
South Dakota	152.8	.7	46
North Dakota	151.1	.9	45
Nevada	101.3	1.0	44
Montana	88.3	.5	47
New Mexico	75.5	.4	49
Wyoming	16.6	.1	50

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1983 Annual Survey of Manufactures, "Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products", March, 1986.

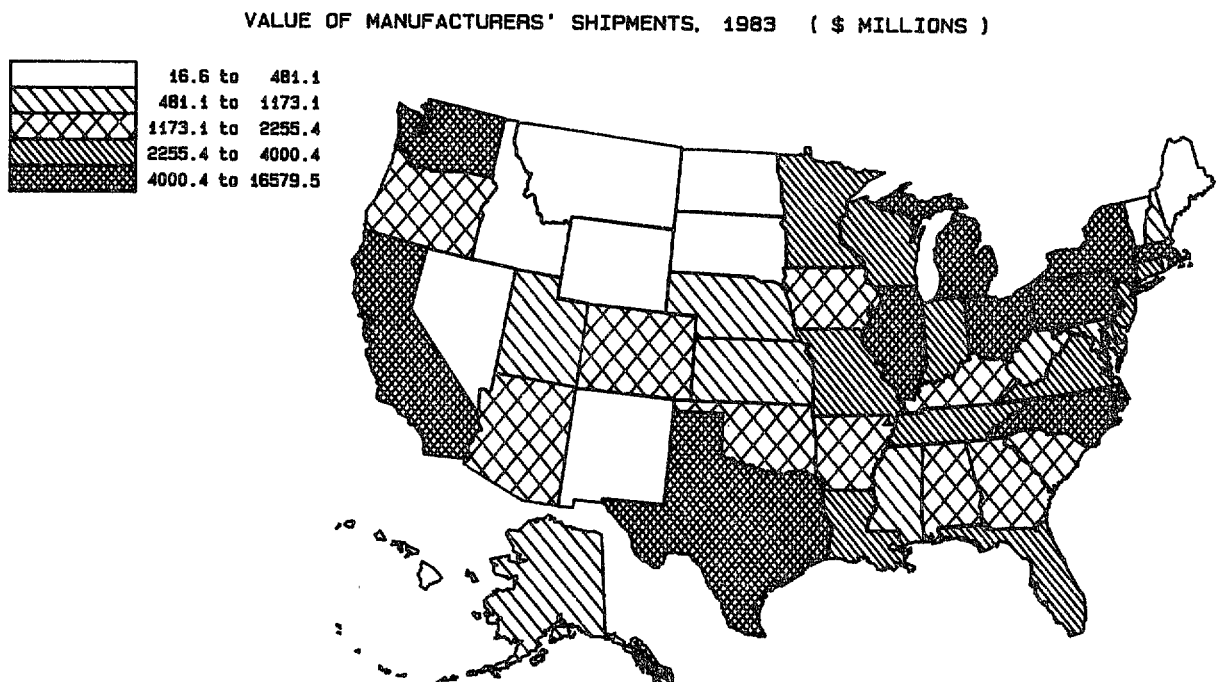


TABLE 16

## FOREIGN TRADE ZONES, 1986

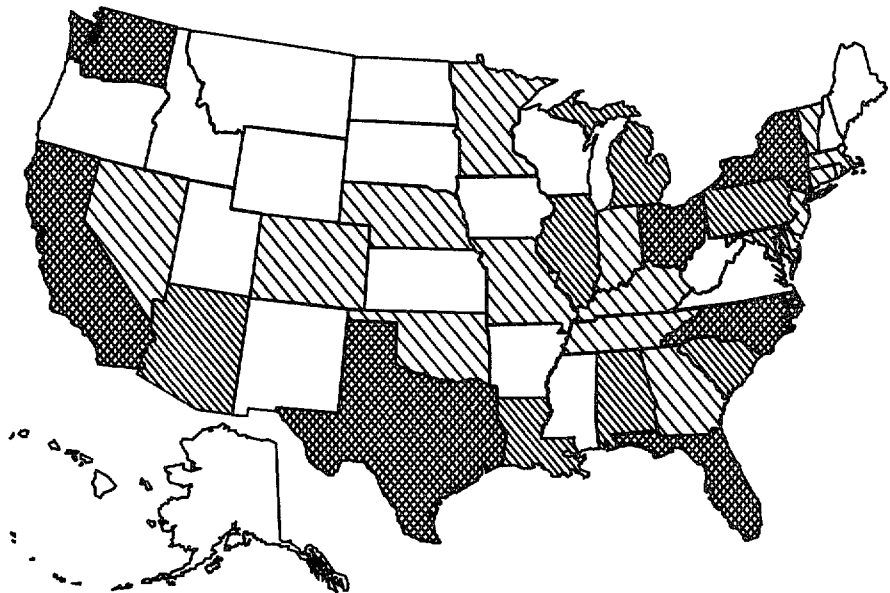
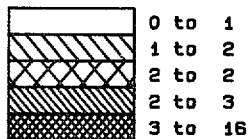
Foreign trade zones are considered an important stimulus to international marketing. Florida is third in the number of approved foreign trade zones in 1986.

United States	119
Texas	16
New York	11
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>6</u>
Ohio	5
Washington	4
North Carolina	4
California	4
South Carolina	3
Pennsylvania	3
Michigan	3
Maryland	3
Louisiana	3
Illinois	3
Arizona	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	2
Tennessee	2
Oklahoma	2
New Jersey	2
Nevada	2
Nebraska	2
Missouri	2
Minnesota	2
Massachusetts	2
Kentucky	2
Indiana	2
Georgia	2
Connecticut	2
Colorado	2
Wisconsin	1
Virginia	1
Utah	1
Rhode Island	1
Oregon	1
North Dakota	1

New Mexico	1
New Hampshire	1
Montana	1
Mississippi	1
Maine	1
Kansas	1
Iowa	1
Hawaii	1
Delaware	1
Arkansas	1
Alaska	1
Wyoming	0
West Virginia	0
South Dakota	0
Idaho	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones Board, unpublished data as of March 1986.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES, 1986 ( NUMBER APPROVED )



LABOR



TABLE 17

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, 1975 to 1985

Competition among the states for locating new industry continues to be intense. Firms make site selections only after long and deliberate evaluation of factors such as location suitability, tax structure, training facilities, labor availability and wage rates. The ability of a state to attract new industry can be measured in terms of its increase in manufacturing jobs. Using this measure, the data below show Florida is the leading state in the Southeast and ranks third in the nation in the number of manufacturing jobs created.

	Manufacturing Employment 1975 (000's)	Rank	Manufacturing Employment 1985 (000's)	Rank	Net Change 1975-1985 (000's)
United States	18,323.0		19,426.0		1,103.0
California	1,586.9	1	2,089.5	1	502.6
Texas	815.9	7	1,004.6	5	188.7
FLORIDA	339.4	19	515.2	13	175.8
Georgia	439.3	14	554.3	12	115.0
North Carolina	715.5	9	827.4	8	111.9
Massachusetts	577.8	11	661.1	10	83.3
Louisiana	96.1	36	178.3	31	82.2
Arizona	99.8	34	180.7	30	80.9
Minnesota	312.9	21	374.9	19	62.0
Colorado	137.2	31	193.3	29	56.1
Virginia	371.5	17	423.3	17	51.8
Washington	244.0	23	294.1	22	50.1
New Hampshire	85.1	38	123.1	34	38.0
Alabama	321.9	20	356.5	21	34.6
Arkansas	179.2	28	210.2	26	31.0
Tennessee	459.0	13	489.3	15	30.3
Utah	67.5	39	93.9	37	26.4
South Carolina	339.9	18	365.1	20	25.2
Missouri	405.3	15	429.3	16	24.0
Oklahoma	150.7	30	172.4	33	21.7
Connecticut	389.8	16	410.6	18	20.8
Mississippi	201.8	26	221.2	24	19.4
Oregon	182.1	27	199.9	28	17.8
Kansas	164.2	29	174.3	32	10.1
Vermont	39.5	42	49.5	42	10.0
Maine	96.3	35	106.2	36	9.9
Nevada	12.2	48	21.9	45	9.7
New Mexico	28.6	43	37.3	43	8.7
Wisconsin	507.0	12	514.8	14	7.8
South Dakota	19.8	46	27.4	44	7.6

	Manufacturing Employment 1975 (000's)	Rank	Manufacturing Employment 1985 (000's)	Rank	Net Change 1975-1985 (000's)
Idaho	47.8	41	55.2	41	7.4
Rhode Island	112.7	33	119.5	35	6.8
Delaware	65.7	40	72.1	40	6.4
Nebraska	85.4	37	88.9	39	3.5
Alaska	9.6	49	11.8	49	2.2
Michigan	983.7	6	984.1	6	.4
Wyoming	8.3	50	7.9	50	-.4
Montana	22.1	45	21.7	47	-.4
North Dakota	16.2	47	15.4	48	-.8
Hawaii	23.7	44	21.8	46	-1.9
Kentucky	259.7	22	255.5	23	-4.2
Maryland	230.0	25	217.1	25	-12.9
Iowa	230.4	24	204.9	27	-25.5
New Jersey	747.9	8	719.1	9	-28.8
West Virginia	121.1	32	89.6	38	-31.5
Indiana	647.2	10	610.3	11	-36.9
New York	1,421.9	2	1,295.2	2	-126.7
Ohio	1,267.5	4	1,123.1	3	-144.4
Illinois	1,199.8	5	981.1	7	-218.7
Pennsylvania	1,334.8	3	1,089.5	4	-245.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, Vol.33, No.5, May 1986.

NET CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING JOBS, 1975 TO 1985 ( THOUSANDS OF JOBS )

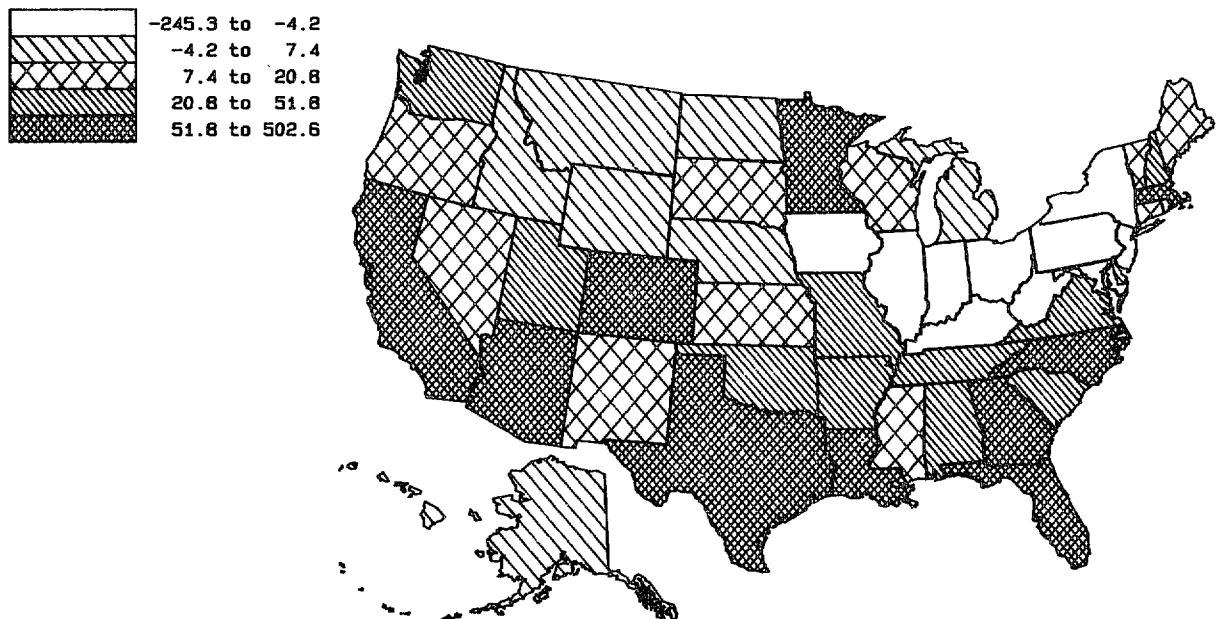


TABLE 18

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, 1975 to 1985

The size and growth of a state's nonfarm employment reflects the pace of business activity in the state. Florida's nonfarm employment is currently the sixth largest in the nation. With an increase of 1,676,000 new jobs, Florida is the third fastest growing state in terms of nonfarm employment.

	Nonfarm Employment 1975 (000's)	Rank	Nonfarm Employment 1985 (000's)	Rank	Net Change 1975-1985 (000's)
United States	76,945.0		97,699.0		20,754.0
California	7,847.2	1	10,965.3	1	3,118.1
Texas	4,462.9	3	6,681.3	3	2,218.4
FLORIDA	2,746.4	8	4,422.4	6	1,676.0
New York	6,829.9	2	7,754.7	2	924.8
Georgia	1,755.7	14	2,565.8	12	810.1
New Jersey	2,699.9	9	3,419.0	9	719.1
Virginia	1,778.7	13	2,447.1	13	668.4
North Carolina	1,979.9	11	2,645.6	11	665.7
Massachusetts	2,273.1	10	2,925.7	10	652.6
Arizona	729.1	31	1,277.5	26	548.4
Washington	1,225.7	21	1,707.6	20	481.9
Colorado	963.5	27	1,422.4	23	458.9
Maryland	1,479.3	18	1,885.1	17	405.8
Minnesota	1,474.2	19	1,866.1	18	391.9
Michigan	3,136.6	7	3,505.2	8	368.6
Ohio	4,016.2	6	4,378.6	7	362.4
Missouri	1,740.6	15	2,096.5	15	355.9
Tennessee	1,505.7	17	1,860.8	19	355.1
Illinois	4,418.9	5	4,767.1	4	348.2
Louisiana	1,249.5	20	1,597.5	21	348.0
Connecticut	1,223.4	22	1,568.5	22	345.1
South Carolina	982.6	26	1,299.1	25	316.5
Pennsylvania	4,435.8	4	4,736.3	5	300.5
Wisconsin	1,676.8	16	1,976.8	16	300.0
Oklahoma	899.7	28	1,180.1	28	280.4
Alabama	1,155.4	23	1,422.2	24	266.8
Indiana	1,941.7	12	2,176.8	14	235.1
Oregon	837.4	29	1,029.0	30	191.6
Kentucky	1,057.6	24	1,247.6	27	190.0
Utah	440.3	36	624.6	35	184.3

	Nonfarm Employment 1975 (000's)	Rank	Nonfarm Employment 1985 (000's)	Rank	Net Change 1975-1985 (000's)
Nevada	263.1	43	445.8	40	182.7
Arkansas	623.8	33	800.1	33	176.3
Kansas	801.2	30	975.3	31	174.1
New Hampshire	292.8	41	466.3	38	173.5
New Mexico	370.2	37	518.1	37	147.9
Mississippi	692.3	32	837.8	32	145.5
Maine	356.9	38	459.1	39	102.2
Nebraska	557.8	35	650.3	34	92.5
Hawaii	342.8	40	423.1	42	80.3
Rhode Island	349.2	39	425.8	41	76.6
Iowa	998.7	25	1,074.7	29	76.0
Alaska	161.8	49	231.4	48	69.6
Idaho	273.0	42	338.3	43	65.3
Delaware	229.9	45	293.0	44	63.1
Vermont	162.1	48	223.8	49	61.7
Wyoming	146.0	50	204.9	50	58.9
North Dakota	203.6	47	251.2	46	47.6
Montana	238.1	44	278.4	45	40.3
South Dakota	209.3	46	247.7	47	38.4
West Virginia	574.7	34	596.1	36	21.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, Vol.33, No.5, May 1986.

NET CHANGE IN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, 1975 TO 1985

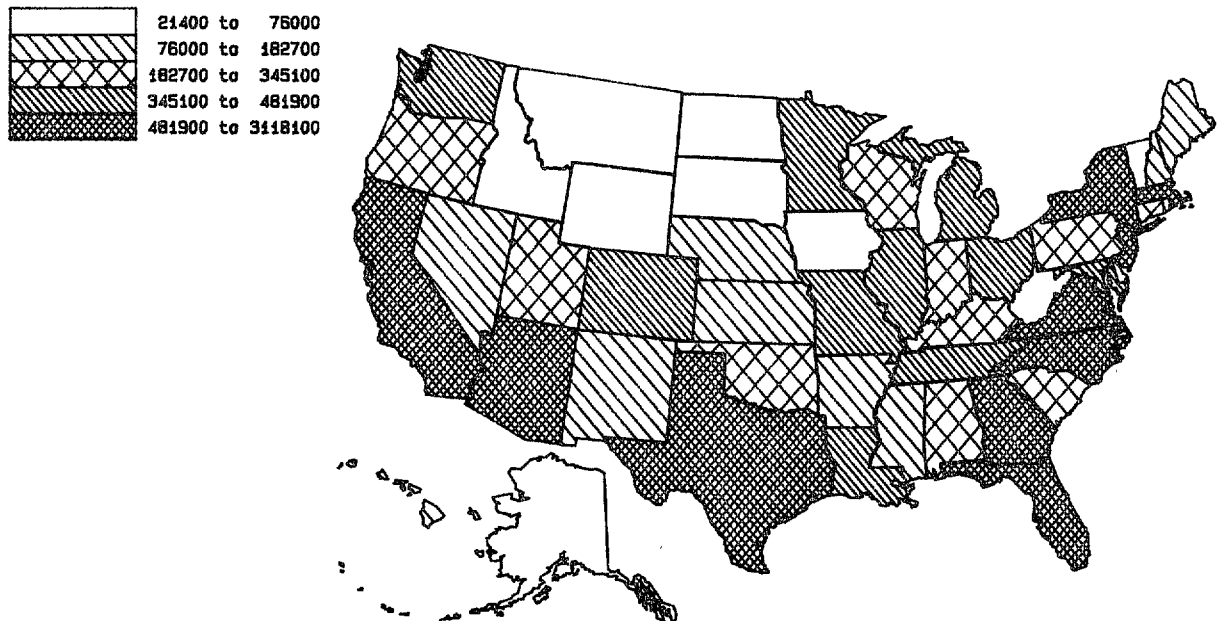


TABLE 19

## PRIME WORKING AGE POPULATION, 1985

One indicator of labor availability is the size of the prime working age population--the number of persons 18 to 44 years of age. A sizeable population in this age category facilitates the recruitment of a work force. Florida's prime working age population is the seventh largest in the nation, disproving the notion that Florida's residents are mostly of retirement age.

United States	102,273,000
California	11,931,000
New York	7,477,000
Texas	7,244,000
Illinois	4,882,000
Pennsylvania	4,813,000
Ohio	4,470,000
FLORIDA	4,412,000
Michigan	3,896,000
New Jersey	3,138,000
North Carolina	2,747,000
Georgia	2,652,000
Virginia	2,591,000
Massachusetts	2,549,000
Indiana	2,320,000
Missouri	2,055,000
Tennessee	2,042,000
Wisconsin	2,013,000
Washington	1,977,000
Maryland	1,971,000
Louisiana	1,932,000
Minnesota	1,799,000
Alabama	1,673,000
Kentucky	1,580,000
Colorado	1,543,000
South Carolina	1,479,000
Oklahoma	1,380,000
Arizona	1,349,000
Connecticut	1,345,000
Iowa	1,174,000
Oregon	1,173,000
Mississippi	1,061,000
Kansas	1,015,000
Arkansas	937,000

West Virginia	791,000
Utah	686,000
Nebraska	657,000
New Mexico	616,000
Maine	489,000
Hawaii	474,000
New Hampshire	448,000
Nevada	440,000
Idaho	415,000
Rhode Island	412,000
Montana	351,000
North Dakota	288,000
South Dakota	281,000
Delaware	271,000
Alaska	259,000
Vermont	240,000
Wyoming	236,000

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data as of July 1986.

PRIME WORKING AGE POPULATION, 1985 ( PERSONS )

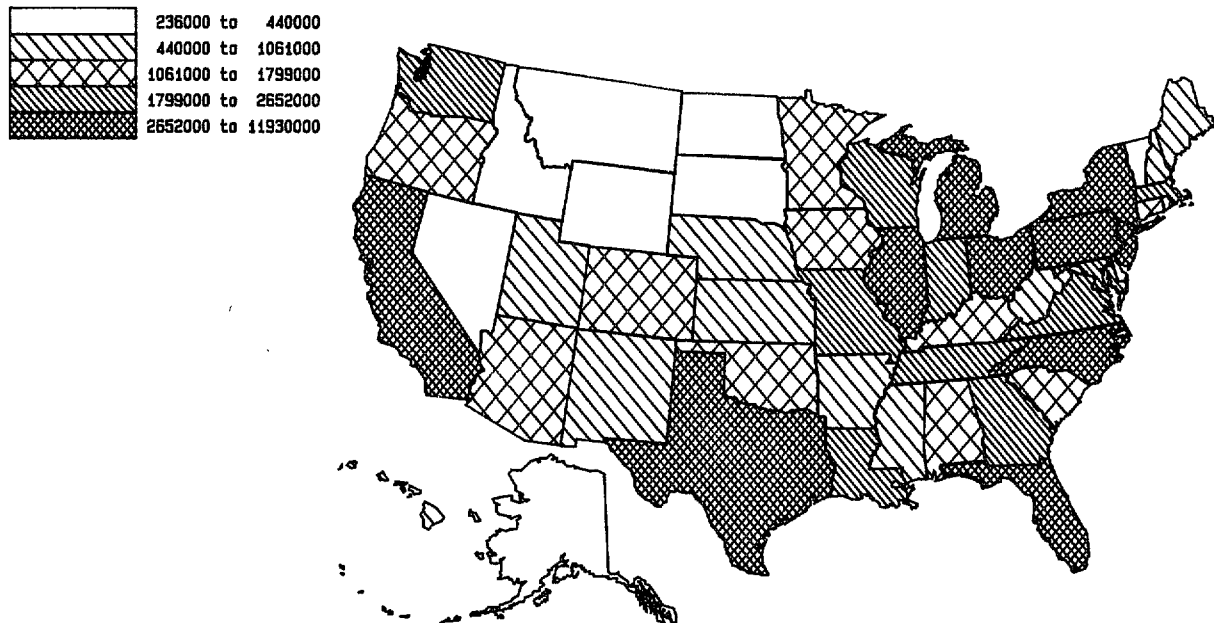


TABLE 20

## GROWTH IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1980 to 1985

The size of a state's civilian labor force and its rate of growth is one measure of labor availability. Florida's labor force in 1985 was the sixth largest in the nation and the second fastest growing in the last five years, far outpacing any other state in the Southeast.

	Civilian Labor Force 1980 (000's)	Civilian Labor Force 1985 (000's)	Rank	Percent Change
United States	106,285	115,461		8.63%
Alaska	188	253	49	34.57
<u>FLORIDA</u>	4,271	5,338	6	24.98
Texas	6,737	8,053	3	19.53
Arizona	1,238	1,477	28	19.31
Nevada	431	509	40	18.10
Utah	634	730	36	15.14
Oklahoma	1,368	1,573	26	14.99
New Mexico	562	646	37	14.95
Colorado	1,500	1,720	23	14.67
New Hampshire	469	537	39	14.50
Georgia	2,543	2,865	13	12.66
South Carolina	1,388	1,563	27	12.61
Virginia	2,561	2,872	12	12.14
California	11,584	12,937	1	11.68
Louisiana	1,788	1,987	21	11.13
Delaware	284	315	47	10.92
North Dakota	303	336	46	10.89
Vermont	250	277	48	10.80
Idaho	429	471	43	9.79
Montana	370	405	44	9.46
Hawaii	440	481	42	9.32
Maine	507	552	38	8.88
North Carolina	2,855	3,106	10	8.79
Wyoming	234	253	49	8.12
Tennessee	2,080	2,245	18	7.93
Alabama	1,674	1,803	22	7.71
New Jersey	3,594	3,853	9	7.21
Missouri	2,307	2,472	15	7.15
Connecticut	1,601	1,711	24	6.87
Massachusetts	2,867	3,061	11	6.77
Nebraska	763	813	34	6.55
Rhode Island	471	500	41	6.16

	Civilian Labor Force 1980 (000's)	Civilian Labor Force 1985 (000's)	Rank	Percent Change
Washington	1,985	2,105	20	6.05%
Minnesota	2,111	2,234	19	5.83
Mississippi	1,061	1,121	32	5.66
Arkansas	1,000	1,051	33	5.10
Kansas	1,184	1,244	31	5.07
Maryland	2,158	2,253	17	4.40
New York	7,978	8,308	2	4.14
Indiana	2,628	2,735	14	4.07
South Dakota	335	347	45	3.58
Oregon	1,297	1,327	30	2.31
Illinois	5,551	5,673	4	2.20
Kentucky	1,662	1,695	25	1.99
Pennsylvania	5,435	5,519	5	1.55
Wisconsin	2,340	2,374	16	1.45
Michigan	4,293	4,352	8	1.37
Ohio	5,089	5,130	7	.81
Iowa	1,432	1,416	29	-1.12
West Virginia	788	765	35	-2.92

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, News, "State Unemployment in 1985", Issue No. USDL 86-83 and unpublished data as of August 1986.

PERCENT CHANGE IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1980 TO 1985

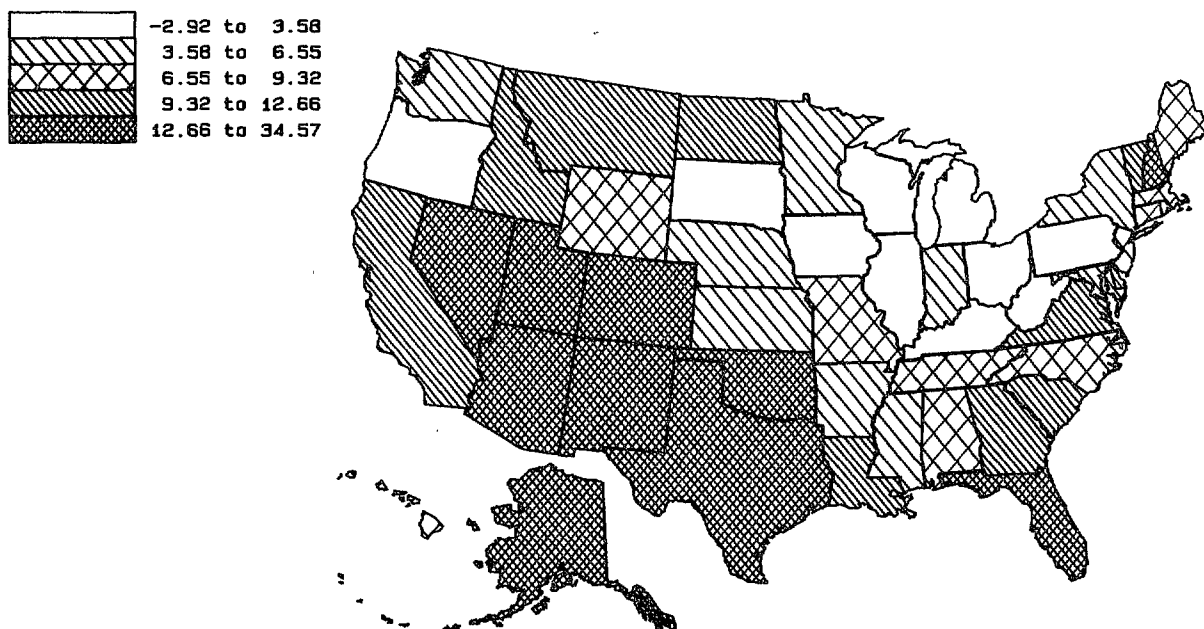




Table 21

## GROWTH IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT, 1980-85

Florida's definition of high technology industries include manufacturing of electronic computing equipment, drugs and pharmaceuticals, measuring and controlling instruments, as well as space vehicles and parts and guided missiles. Service industries in software and programming and research and development laboratories add to the diversity of high technology as an important component of Florida's economy. In 1985, Florida ranked sixth in high technology employment in the U.S. and first in the Southeast.

	1985 High Technology Employment	1980 High Technology Employment	Percent Change 1980-85
United States	3,823,222	3,330,507	14.8
California	873,299	731,182	19.4
New York	277,214	258,984	7.0
Massachusetts	259,374	215,043	20.6
Texas	227,625	194,908	16.8
New Jersey	177,639	162,758	9.1
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>149,879</u>	<u>117,021</u>	<u>28.1</u>
Pennsylvania	147,829	140,974	4.9
Illinois	134,626	146,439	-8.1
Connecticut	126,282	126,855	-.5
Washington	114,029	106,190	7.4
Ohio	110,754	97,613	13.5
Minnesota	94,001	78,300	20.1
Arizona	93,570	77,225	21.2
Missouri	78,869	68,610	15.0
North Carolina	77,317	54,908	40.8
Indiana	73,683	79,867	-7.7
Maryland	72,070	56,735	27.0
Colorado	70,589	51,901	36.0
Virginia	69,228	45,326	52.7
Michigan	58,484	48,893	19.6
Georgia	49,358	31,323	57.6
Kansas	45,228	55,160	-18.0
New Hampshire	42,441	32,661	29.9
Tennessee	37,400	25,317	47.7
Wisconsin	37,162	39,453	-5.8
Alabama	36,111	23,722	52.2
Oregon	35,225	31,584	11.5
Utah	35,209	26,536	32.7
Oklahoma	27,397	29,024	-5.6
New Mexico	21,618	16,292	32.7
South Carolina	20,110	20,890	-3.7

Iowa	17,348	18,336	-5.4
Nebraska	15,243	15,444	-1.3
Vermont	15,203	13,886	9.5
Rhode Island	14,120	11,657	21.1
Louisiana	11,968	11,706	2.2
Arkansas	11,224	10,511	6.8
Maine	11,071	8,614	28.5
Idaho	10,893	10,549	3.3
Nevada	10,784	7,378	46.2
Kentucky	8,314	8,133	2.2
Mississippi	7,158	7,447	-3.9
South Dakota	4,389	4,948	-11.3
Delaware	4,234	4,593	-7.8
West Virginia	2,685	2,622	2.4
North Dakota	798	771	3.5
Hawaii	669	288	132.3
Montana	503	508	-1.0
Wyoming	383	339	13.0
Alaska	127	130	-2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Division of  
Occupational and Administrative Statistics, unpublished data  
as of August 1986.

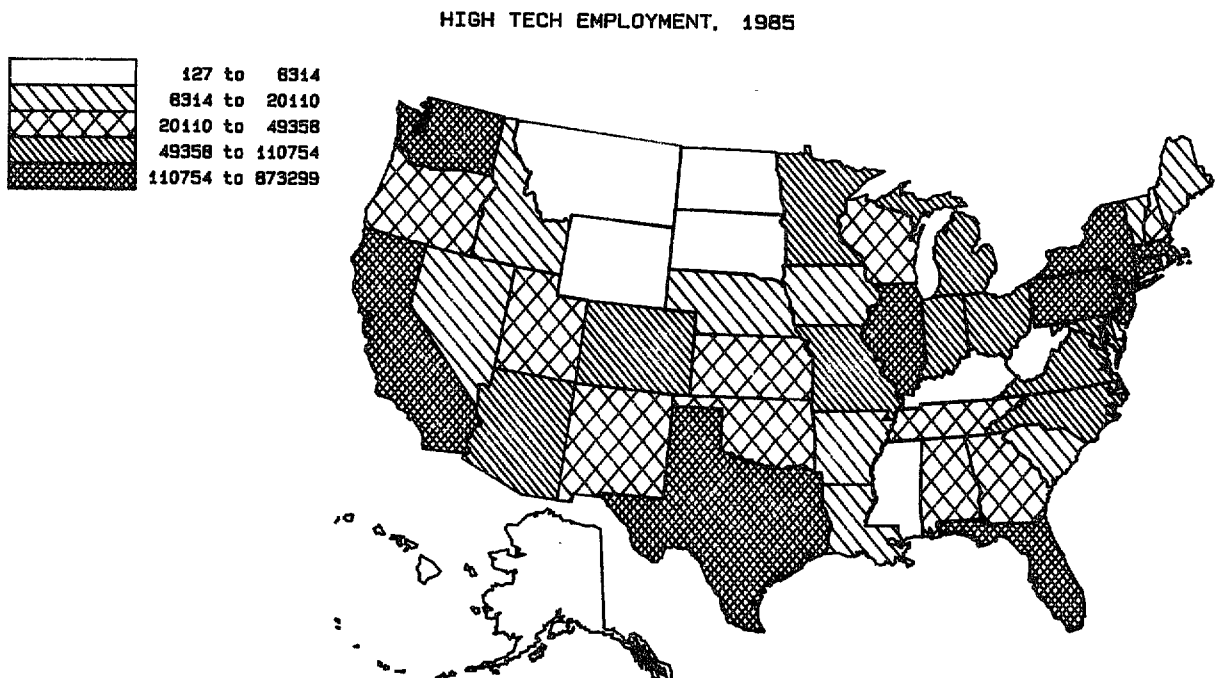


Table 22

## NUMBER OF REGISTERED ENGINEERS

The availability of technically trained labor is an important factor in the location of a high technology manufacturing enterprise. Florida ranks third in terms of growth in registered engineers and sixth in total number of registered engineers.

	Registered Engineers 1975	Rank	Registered Engineers 1985	Rank	Percent Change
United States	402,649		560,137		39.11 %
Alaska	1,193	48	3,151	44	164.12
Wyoming	1,327	47	3,317	42	149.96
FLORIDA	8,815	15	19,489	6	121.09
California	41,551	1	83,093	1	99.98
Arkansas	2,452	40	4,887	34	99.31
South Carolina	3,057	35	5,711	30	86.82
North Carolina	5,047	26	9,268	21	83.63
Utah	2,138	43	3,915	37	83.12
Idaho	1,864	45	3,295	43	76.77
Arizona	3,929	30	6,909	27	75.85
Virginia	6,501	21	11,376	16	74.99
Louisiana	7,340	18	12,431	15	69.36
South Dakota	954	50	1,594	50	67.09
North Dakota	1,109	49	1,804	49	62.67
Michigan	11,230	9	18,150	8	61.62
Wisconsin	9,643	13	14,995	11	55.50
Maine	2,273	41	3,502	41	54.07
Georgia	5,871	22	9,000	22	53.30
Montana	1,591	46	2,429	48	52.67
Kentucky	5,145	24	7,833	24	52.24
Maryland	6,738	20	10,205	18	51.45
New Mexico	3,359	33	5,069	33	50.91
New Hampshire	2,865	36	4,262	36	48.76
Nevada	2,582	38	3,823	39	48.06
Connecticut	4,081	29	6,000	29	47.02
Texas	29,995	2	42,561	2	41.89
West Virginia	3,900	31	5,471	32	40.28
Colorado	9,893	12	13,734	12	38.83
Rhode Island	1,930	44	2,659	47	37.77
Indiana	8,070	16	11,111	17	37.68

	Registered Engineers 1975	Rank	Registered Engineers 1985	Rank	Percent Change
Nebraska	2,844	37	3,898	38	37.06 %
Oregon	5,144	25	7,027	26	36.61
Alabama	7,314	19	9,912	19	35.52
Hawaii	2,256	42	2,940	46	30.32
Washington	9,950	11	12,907	14	29.72
Minnesota	5,572	23	7,109	25	27.58
Iowa	3,848	32	4,881	35	26.85
New Jersey	13,455	8	16,832	9	25.10
Kansas	5,004	27	6,208	28	24.06
Pennsylvania	23,433	4	28,319	3	20.85
Missouri	11,004	10	13,043	13	18.53
Vermont	2,503	39	2,949	45	17.82
Mississippi	4,793	28	5,627	31	17.40
Delaware	3,119	34	3,619	40	16.03
Oklahoma	7,728	17	8,901	23	15.18
Ohio	24,019	3	27,358	4	13.90
Tennessee	9,084	14	9,892	20	8.89
New York	23,243	5	23,313	5	.30
Illinois	19,691	7	18,678	7	-5.14
Massachusetts	22,202	6	15,680	10	-29.38

Source: National Council of Engineering Examiners,  
Pre-Convention Reports, 1975 and 1985.

© Pre-Convention Reports, 1975 and 1985. Registered Engineers data are used with permission of the National Council of Engineering Examiners. Further reproduction is prohibited.

PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF REGISTERED ENGINEERS, 1975 TO 1985

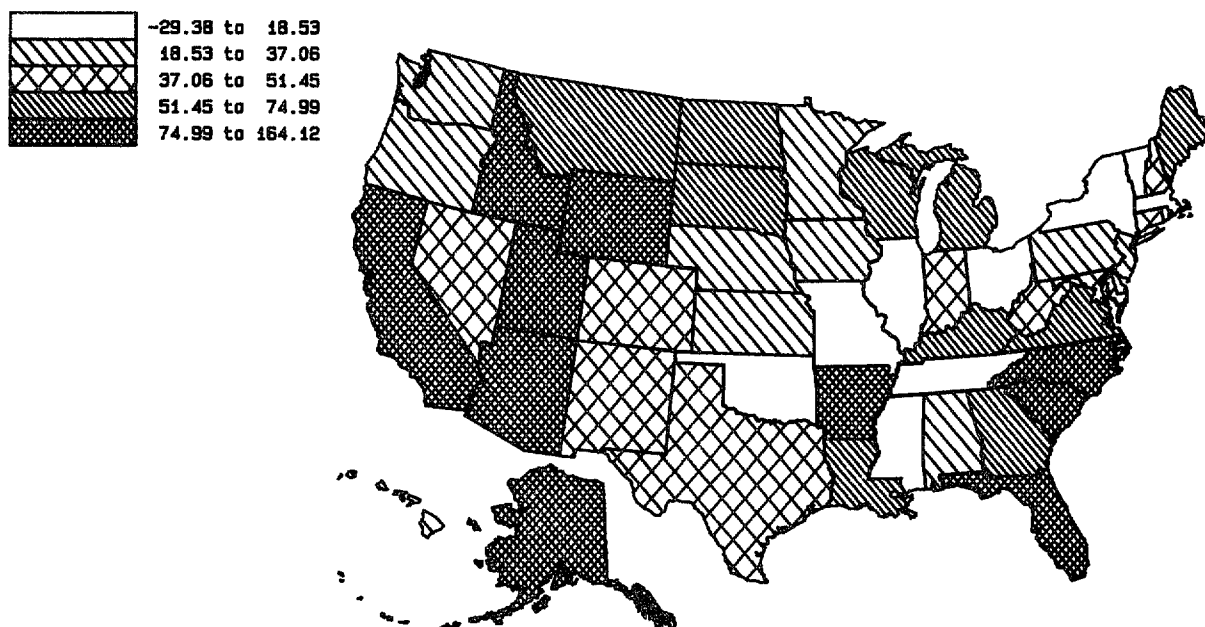


TABLE 23

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS PAID PER COVERED WORKER, 1985

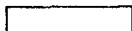




One important sign of a healthy work environment is a relatively small number of people drawing unemployment compensation. One measure which is indicative of this environment is the unemployment compensation benefits paid per covered worker. Lower benefit levels generally are associated with fewer unemployed workers and more restrictive benefits, creating more incentive to remain employed. Florida ranked second lowest in the nation in 1985 for unemployment benefits paid per covered worker.

United States	\$ 156.99
New Hampshire	39.05
FLORIDA	58.54
South Dakota	61.72
Virginia	63.99
Arizona	66.25
Delaware	78.31
Georgia	85.54
Indiana	91.38
North Carolina	96.95
Missouri	99.77
Tennessee	102.33
Texas	104.23
Nebraska	105.24
South Carolina	117.22
Connecticut	118.79
Maryland	121.86
Colorado	127.65
Alabama	129.99
Mississippi	130.20
New Mexico	134.41
Hawaii	146.39
Massachusetts	147.88
Vermont	149.70
Kansas	150.68
Utah	150.89
Kentucky	152.37
Arkansas	153.64
Oklahoma	154.26
Maine	158.19
Nevada	162.08
New York	162.51
Wyoming	170.87
Iowa	176.36

Ohio	\$ 180.55
California	181.13
Minnesota	181.61
Rhode Island	191.38
Michigan	195.35
Illinois	205.72
New Jersey	208.08
North Dakota	210.14
Montana	215.15
Idaho	217.99
Wisconsin	219.03
Pennsylvania	246.80
Washington	258.72
Oregon	261.98
West Virginia	273.62
Louisiana	307.92
Alaska	560.04

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services, unpublished data as of July 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS PAID PER WORKER, 1985 ( DOLLARS )

	99.05 to 99.77
	99.77 to 134.41
	134.41 to 162.08
	162.08 to 208.08
	208.08 to 560.04

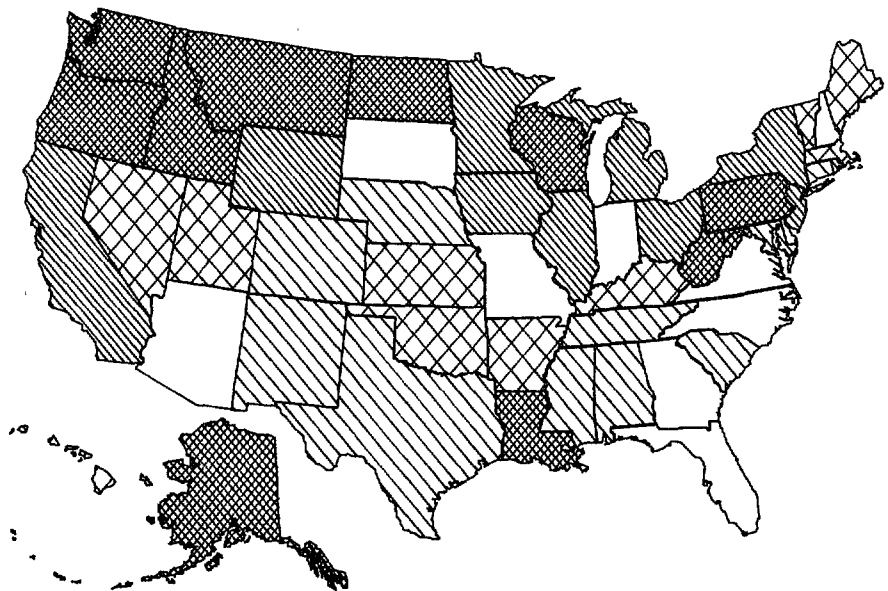


TABLE 24

## EMPLOYER'S AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CONTRIBUTION RATES, 1985

A significant portion of a firm's expenses are labor related. The average employer contribution rate gives some indication of unemployment compensation cost to the firm. Florida's 0.5 percent rate is the lowest in the nation.

United States	1.2
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>.5</u>
Arizona	.6
New Hampshire	.6
Nebraska	.7
South Dakota	.7
Texas	.7
Virginia	.7
Georgia	.8
Tennessee	.9
Oklahoma	.9
Missouri	.9
South Carolina	1.0
Connecticut	1.0
Indiana	1.0
Maryland	1.0
Massachusetts	1.0
Hawaii	1.1
New Mexico	1.1
New York	1.1
California	1.2
Delaware	1.2
Minnesota	1.2
Mississippi	1.2
Colorado	1.2
Arkansas	1.3
Nevada	1.3
Kansas	1.3
Kentucky	1.3
Alabama	1.3
Ohio	1.3
North Carolina	1.4
Utah	1.4
Alaska	1.4
New Jersey	1.5
Maine	1.5
Louisiana	1.6
Illinois	1.7

Wyoming	1.7
North Dakota	1.8
Iowa	1.8
Oregon	1.9
West Virginia	1.9
Montana	1.9
Idaho	2.0
Washington	2.0
Pennsylvania	2.1
Vermont	2.1
Wisconsin	2.2
Rhode Island	2.3
Michigan	2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services, unpublished data as of June 5, 1986.

EMPLOYER'S AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CONTRIBUTION RATE, 1985 ( PERCENT )

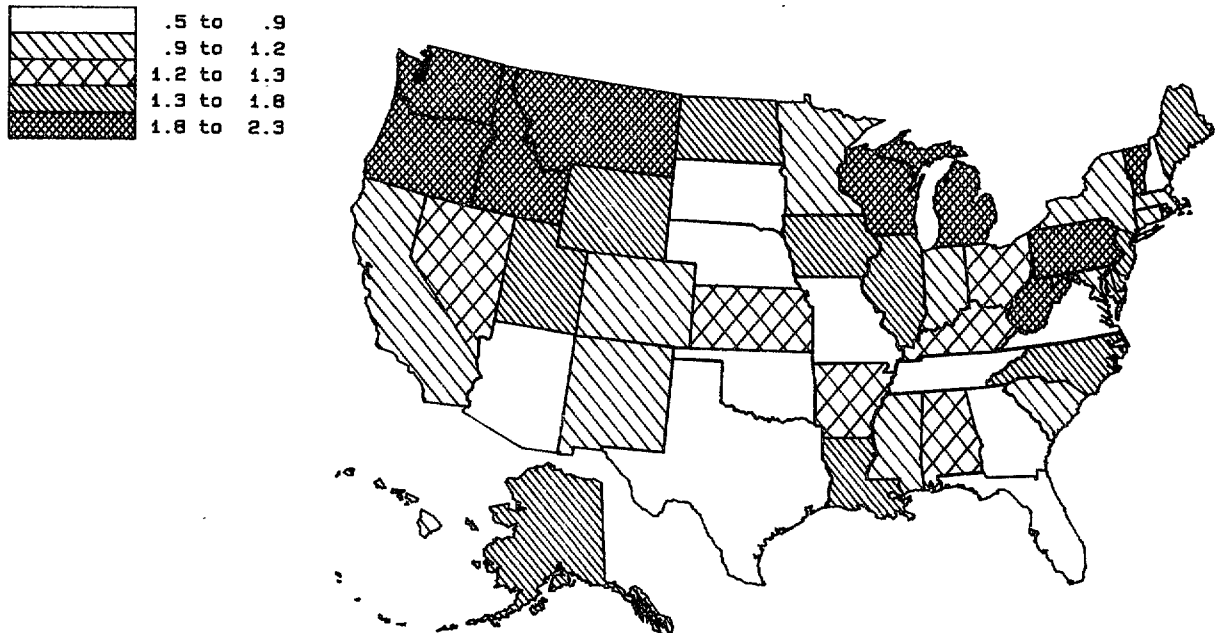




TABLE 25

## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING, 1985

The wages which a company is expected to pay its employees are influenced by the existing salary structure of an area. Lower pay scales can result in significant reductions in operating costs for labor intensive firms. Florida's average hourly earnings are \$1.62 below, or approximately 17 percent below the national average and rank eighth lowest among the states.

United States	\$ 9.52
Mississippi	7.20
North Carolina	7.30
South Dakota	7.40
Pennsylvania	7.60
Rhode Island	7.60
South Carolina	7.60
Arkansas	7.60
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>7.90</u>
Georgia	8.00
North Dakota	8.10
Tennessee	8.30
New Hampshire	8.40
New Mexico	8.40
Maine	8.40
Vermont	8.40
Alabama	8.50
Virginia	8.50
Hawaii	8.60
Nebraska	9.00
Massachusetts	9.00
Nevada	9.10
Utah	9.40
Idaho	9.40
Texas	9.40
Kansas	9.50
Kentucky	9.50
Arizona	9.50
Colorado	9.50
Missouri	9.60
Connecticut	9.60
New York	9.70
Maryland	9.70
Delaware	9.80
Oklahoma	9.90
New Jersey	9.90

Wyoming	\$ 9.90
Minnesota	10.00
California	10.10
West Virginia	10.20
Wisconsin	10.30

Iowa	10.30
Louisiana	10.40
Illinois	10.40
Oregon	10.50
Indiana	10.70

Montana	11.00
Ohio	11.40
Washington	11.63
Alaska	12.20
Michigan	12.60

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol.33, No.5, May 1986.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING, 1985 ( DOLLARS )

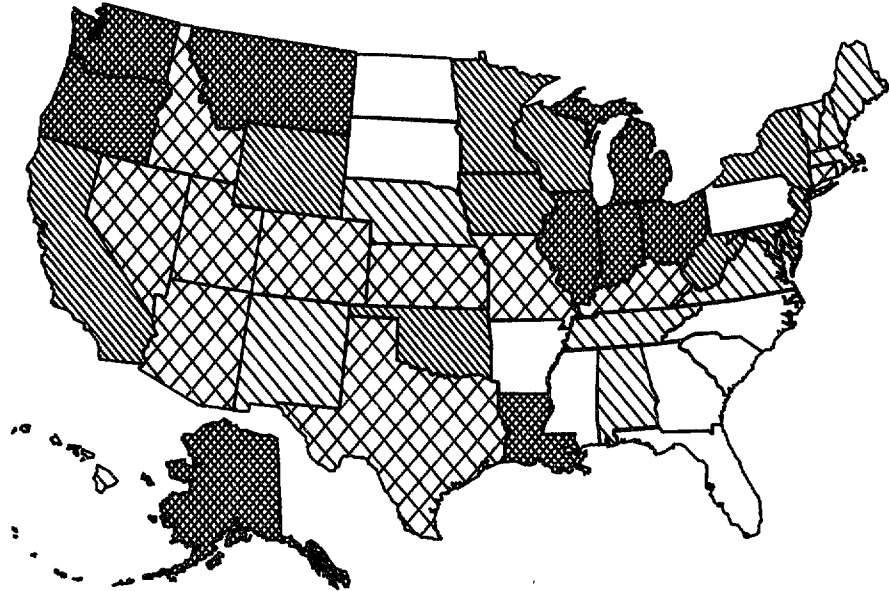
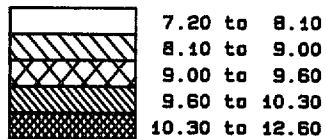


TABLE 26

## AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY, 1984

The salary structure of an area reflects its cost of living level and industrial and occupational mix. Florida's lower pay scale, 15th lowest in the nation, indicates the ability of commercial enterprises to attract a qualified labor force at a lower cost to the firm.

United States	\$18,350
South Dakota	13,532
Mississippi	14,398
Maine	14,850
Arkansas	14,973
Nebraska	15,197
Vermont	15,263
North Dakota	15,289
South Carolina	15,305
North Carolina	15,422
Montana	15,521
Iowa	15,668
Idaho	15,793
Rhode Island	16,150
New Hampshire	16,163
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>16,176</u>
Alabama	16,203
Tennessee	16,216
New Mexico	16,426
Kentucky	16,627
Kansas	16,665
Hawaii	16,671
Georgia	16,951
Wisconsin	17,021
Utah	17,201
Virginia	17,271
Arizona	17,349
Oregon	17,474
West Virginia	17,482
Nevada	17,565
Missouri	17,599
Oklahoma	17,625
Louisiana	17,769
Indiana	17,832
Pennsylvania	17,931
Minnesota	18,038

Maryland	\$18,151
Wyoming	18,322
Washington	18,371
Massachusetts	18,428
Delaware	18,505
Colorado	18,774
Ohio	18,783
Texas	18,864
Illinois	19,733
California	19,873
New Jersey	19,889
Connecticut	19,980
New York	20,754
Michigan	20,940
Alaska	28,806

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, News, "Average Annual Pay by State and Industry", Issue No. USDL 85-320.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY, 1984 ( DOLLARS )

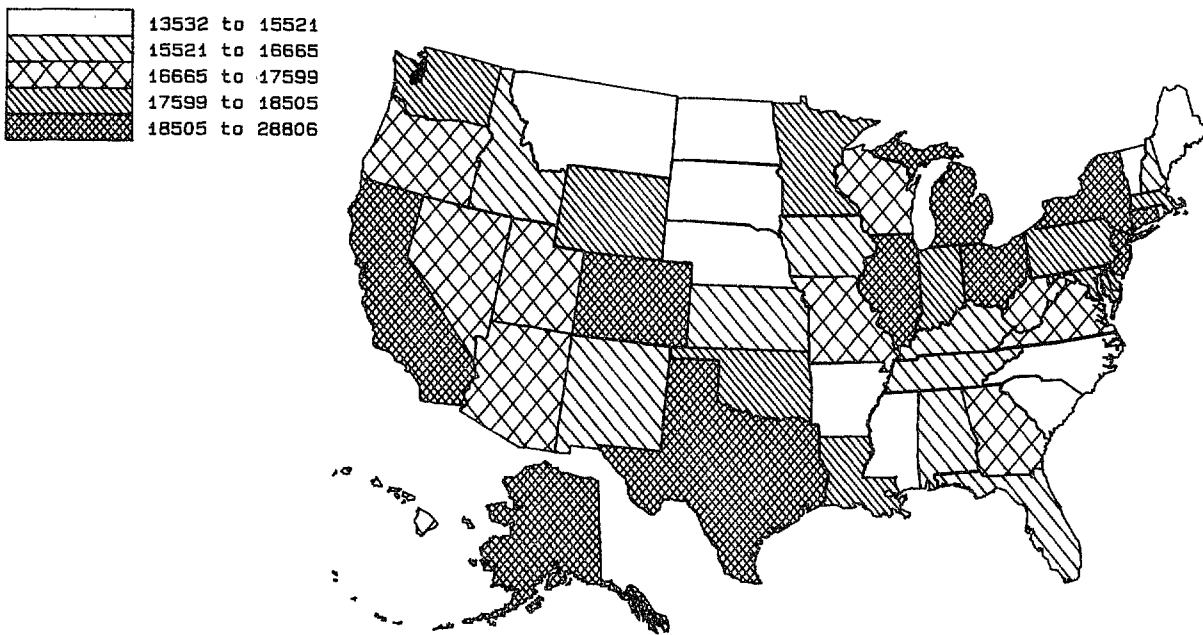


TABLE 27

LABOR UNION AND EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL  
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1982

The proportion of workers belonging to a union can be used to interpret the attitude of a state's work force. In states where the proportion is highest, management is thrust into sporadic conflicts with labor. States with the lowest proportion of union workers offer management greater freedom and create an atmosphere favorable to the investment of new capital. The Southeast in general has low levels of labor union membership and Florida ranks fourth lowest in the nation.

United States	21.9 %
South Carolina*	5.8
North Carolina*	8.9
Mississippi*	9.3
<u>FLORIDA*</u>	<u>9.6</u>
South Dakota*	10.3
Virginia*	10.9
Vermont	11.9
Kansas*	12.0
New Hampshire	12.3
Texas*	12.5
Georgia*	12.7
Arizona*	12.8
New Mexico	12.8
Oklahoma	12.9
Arkansas*	13.2
Louisiana*	13.8
North Dakota*	14.2
Wyoming*	15.6
Idaho*	16.1
Nebraska*	16.3
Utah*	16.8
Tennessee*	17.3
Colorado	18.0
Alabama*	18.2
Maine	18.5
Maryland	18.6
Connecticut	18.9
Rhode Island	19.4
Massachusetts	19.7
New Jersey	19.9

Delaware	20.3 %
Kentucky	20.4
Iowa*	20.5
Montana	21.7
Nevada*	22.1
Wisconsin	24.5
Minnesota	24.5
Indiana	25.1
California	25.4
Missouri	26.6
Pennsylvania	27.0
Ohio	27.4
Oregon	27.5
Illinois	27.5
West Virginia	28.9
Alaska	30.4
Hawaii	31.5
Washington	32.9
Michigan	33.7
New York	35.8

\*State has right-to-work law.

Source: Copyright 1985. The Union Sourcebook. Leo Troy and Neil Sheflin. Industrial Relations Data and Information Services, West Orange, NJ, 1985.

UNION AND EMPLOYEE ASSN. MEMBERSHIP AS A PERCENT OF NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, 1982

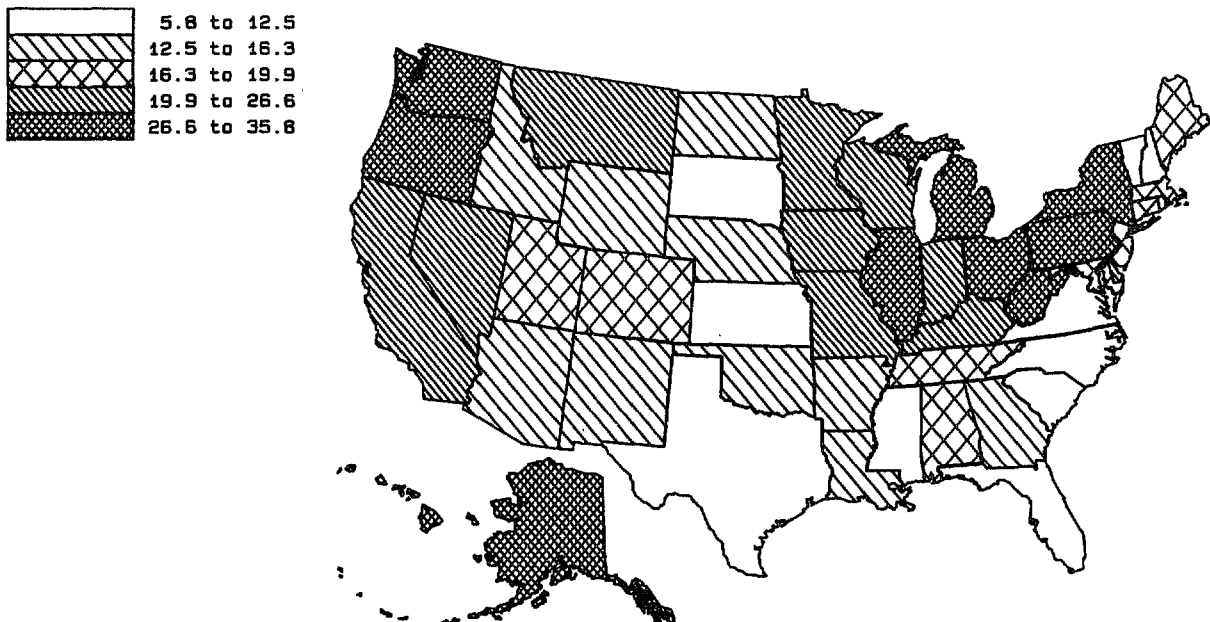


TABLE 28

MEAN DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1980  
(Days)

The mean duration of work stoppages is directly related to the amount of productivity lost due to work stoppages. Florida ranks 11th lowest among the fifty states in the mean duration of work stoppages for 1980.

United States	27.2
South Dakota	10.2
Nebraska	10.8
North Carolina	11.2
Virginia	11.6
New York	12.0
Maryland	13.1
West Virginia	14.1
Nevada	15.2
Massachusetts	16.5
Kentucky	17.0
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Mississippi	17.4
Illinois	18.3
Rhode Island	21.9
New Jersey	22.6
Pennsylvania	23.0
Wyoming	23.0
California	24.4
Ohio	24.7
Iowa	25.2
Hawaii	26.8
Connecticut	27.3
Michigan	27.5
Georgia	28.0
Montana	28.0
New Hampshire	29.2
Oregon	30.1
Tennessee	31.2
Delaware	31.6
Missouri	33.2
New Mexico	33.8
Minnesota	34.3
Indiana	38.1
Alaska	39.4
Maine	39.8

Alabama	40.9
Kansas	41.3
Oklahoma	42.0
Arkansas	46.2
Louisiana	49.3
Wisconsin	52.0
South Carolina	53.0
Utah	56.7
Washington	57.7
Texas	58.3
Colorado	71.2
North Dakota	76.1
Vermont	81.2
Arizona	84.0
Idaho	123.5

NOTE: Due to federal budget cuts which eliminated several data series on union activity produced by BLS, this is the most recent information available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Work Stoppages, 1980.

MEAN DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES, 1980 ( DAYS )

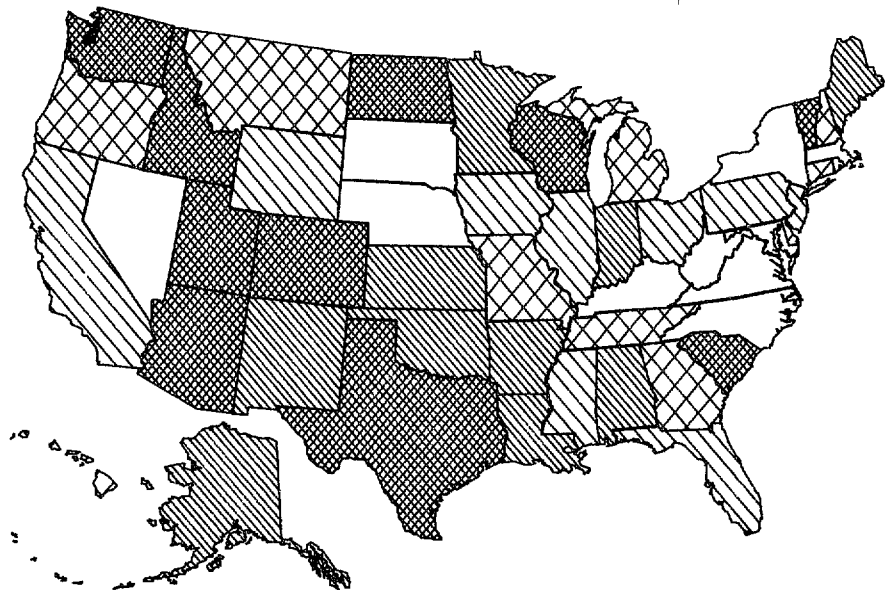
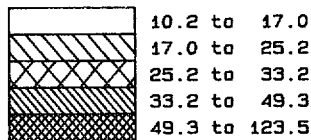




TABLE 29

## PERCENT OF TIME LOST DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES, 1981

Although worker attitude is an intangible factor, some measures are available which provide an indication of the overall labor environment of a state. A good example is the percent of time lost due to work stoppages. The data below show that in 1981 the time lost due to work stoppages in Florida was lower than most states in the Southeast; and was also less than the national average, ranking third lowest among the states.

United States	.11 %
South Carolina	0.00
South Dakota	0.00
FLORIDA	.01
Hawaii	.01
Louisiana	.01
Maine	.01
Nebraska	.01
Nevada	.01
North Carolina	.01
Colorado	.01
Wyoming	.01
Kansas	.02
Arizona	.02
Idaho	.02
Maryland	.03
Oklahoma	.03
Mississippi	.03
Arkansas	.03
Delaware	.03
Washington	.04
Texas	.04
Connecticut	.05
New York	.05
Wisconsin	.05
Georgia	.05
Oregon	.06
New Jersey	.06
New Mexico	.06
Montana	.06
California	.06
North Dakota	.06
Missouri	.06
Alaska	.07
Iowa	.07
Michigan	.07

Vermont	.08	%
New Hampshire	.08	
Massachusetts	.10	
Tennessee	.14	
Ohio	.14	
Indiana	.15	
Virginia	.17	
Kentucky	.17	
Utah	.20	
Alabama	.20	
Rhode Island	.20	
Illinois	.23	
Minnesota	.27	
Pennsylvania	.34	
West Virginia	2.17	

NOTE: Due to federal budget cuts which eliminated several data series on union activity produced by BLS, this is the most recent information available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Work Stoppages by State, 1981, unpublished data.

PERCENT OF TIME LOST DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES, 1981

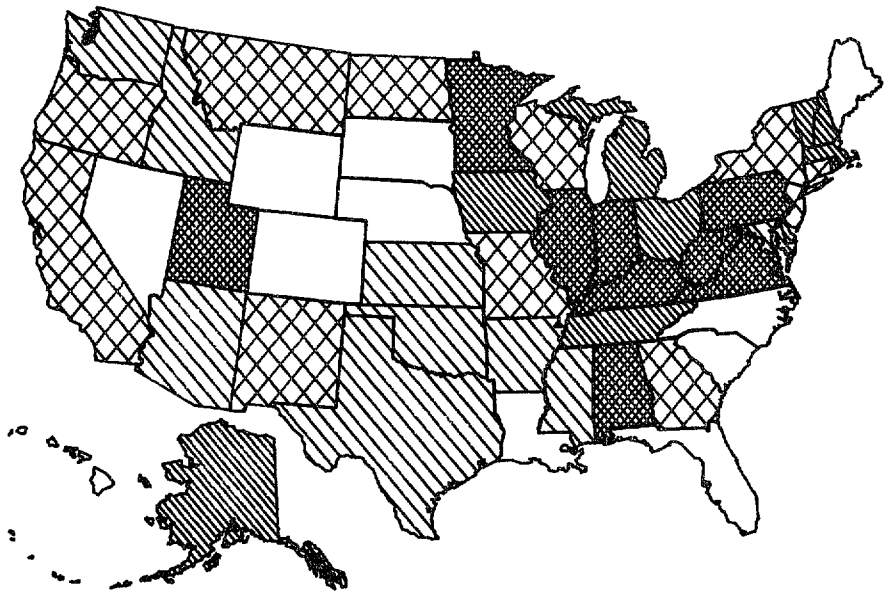
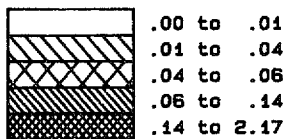


TABLE 30

STATES WITH RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS

The states listed below have right-to-work laws. These laws tend to support more favorable labor-management relations. Florida's constitutional right-to-work provision is stronger than a statutory one, in that it requires a public referendum before it can be changed.

CONSTITUTIONAL

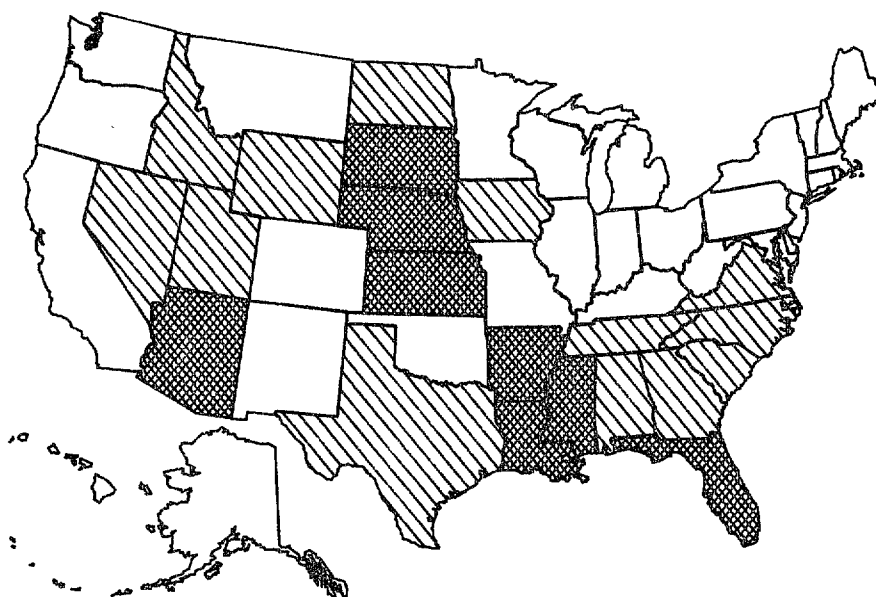
FLORIDA  
 Arizona  
 Arkansas  
 Kansas  
 Louisiana  
 Mississippi  
 Nebraska  
 South Dakota

STATUTORY

Alabama  
 Georgia  
 Idaho  
 Iowa  
 Nevada  
 North Carolina  
 North Dakota  
 South Carolina  
 Tennessee  
 Texas  
 Utah  
 Virginia  
 Wyoming

Source: National Right To Work Committee,  
 unpublished data, as of 1986.

STATES WITH RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS, 1985



## TAXES AND GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TABLE 31

## CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES, AUGUST 1986

<u>Alabama</u>	5%	<u>District of Columbia</u>	10% <sup>2</sup>	<u>Maine</u>	
.....		.....		1st \$25,000.....	3.5%
<u>Alaska</u>		<u>Florida</u>		Next 50,000.....	7.93%
Less than \$10,000.....	1%	.....	5.5%	Next 175,000.....	8.33%
Next \$10,000.....	2%	<u>Georgia</u>		Over 250,000.....	8.93%
Next 10,000.....	3%	.....	6%	<u>Maryland</u>	
Next 10,000.....	4%	<u>Hawaii</u>		.....	7%
Next 10,000.....	5%	.....		<u>Massachusetts</u> <sup>5</sup>	
Next 10,000.....	6%	\$25,000 or less.....	5.85%	.....	8.33%
Next 10,000.....	7%	Over \$25,000.....	6.435%	<u>Michigan</u>	
Next 10,000.....	8%	Capital gains.....	3.08%	.....	2.35%
Next 10,000.....	9%	<u>Idaho</u> <sup>2a</sup>		<u>Minnesota</u>	
\$90,000 or more.....	9.4%	.....	7.7%	1st \$25,000.....	6%
<u>Arizona</u>		<u>Illinois</u> <sup>2b</sup>		Over 25,000.....	12%
1st \$1,000.....	2.5%	.....	4%	<u>Mississippi</u>	
2nd 1,000.....	4%	<u>Indiana</u> <sup>3</sup>		1st \$5,000.....	3%
3rd 1,000.....	5%	.....		Next 5,000.....	4%
4th 1,000.....	6.5%	<u>Iowa</u> <sup>3a</sup>		Over 10,000.....	5%
5th 1,000.....	8%	1st \$25,000.....	6%	<u>Missouri</u>	
6th 1,000.....	9%	Next 75,000.....	8%	.....	5% <sup>6</sup>
Over 6,000.....	10.5%	Next 150,000.....	10%	<u>Montana</u> <sup>7</sup>	
<u>Arkansas</u>		Over 250,000.....	12%	.....	6.75%
1st \$3,000.....	1%	<u>Kansas</u> <sup>4</sup>		<u>Nebraska</u>	
2nd 3,000.....	2%	.....	4.5%	1st \$50,000.....	4.75%
Next 5,000.....	3%	<u>Kentucky</u>		Over 50,000.....	6.65%
Next 14,000.....	5%	\$25,000 or less.....	3%	<u>New Hampshire</u>	
Over 25,000.....	6%	Next \$25,000.....	4%	.....	8% <sup>7b</sup>
<u>California</u> <sup>1a</sup>		Next 50,000.....	5%	<u>New Jersey</u> <sup>8</sup>	
.....	9.6%	Next 150,000.....	6%	.....	9%
<u>Colorado</u> <sup>1b</sup>		Next 250,000.....	7.25%	<u>New Mexico</u>	
.....	6%	<u>Louisiana</u>		1st \$500,000.....	4.8%
<u>Connecticut</u> <sup>1c</sup>		1st \$25,000.....	4%	2nd 500,000.....	6.4%
.....	11.5%	Next 25,000.....	5%	Over \$1 million.....	7.6%
<u>Delaware</u>		Next 50,000.....	6%		
.....	8.7%	Next 100,000.....	7%		
		Over 200,000.....	8%		

**1a California:** Financial corporations other than banks are allowed a limited offset for personal property taxes and license fees. Minimum tax, \$200.

**1b Colorado:** For tax years beginning July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987, the tax is reduced by up to \$1,125.

For tax years beginning July 1, 1987, and thereafter, the tax rate is 5.5% reduced by up to \$625.

**1c Connecticut:** The tax is imposed on net income. To the extent they exceed the net income tax, the greater of the following taxes is imposed: 3.1 mills per dollar (minimum, \$100; maximum, \$100,000) of capital stock and surplus, or 5% of 50% of net income allocated to Connecticut plus compensation paid to officers and shareholders owning over 1% of the company's stock.

**2 District of Columbia:** A 5% surtax is imposed.

**2a Idaho:** Minimum tax, \$20. Additional \$10 tax on each corporation filing a

return and having gross income during the tax year.

**2b Illinois:** Additional 2.5% personal property replacement tax imposed.

**3 Indiana:** Domestic and interstate corporations pay a tax of 3% of adjusted gross income from sources within Indiana. A supplemental net income tax is imposed on corporations, banks, trust companies, savings associations and domestic insurers at 4%.

**3a Iowa:** The financial institutions franchise tax is 5% of taxable net income.

**4 Kansas:** A 2 1/4% surtax is imposed on taxable income in excess of \$25,000.

**5 Massachusetts:** Corporations pay an excise tax equal to the greater of the following: (a) \$2.60 (includes surtax) per \$1,000 of value of Massachusetts tangible property not taxed locally or net worth allocated to Massachusetts, plus 8.33% (excludes surtax) of net income; or (b) \$228 (includes surtax), whichever is greater. A surtax of 14% is imposed.

<u>New York</u> <sup>9</sup>	10%	<u>Oklahoma</u>	5%	<u>West Virginia</u> <sup>16a</sup>	6%
				Not over \$50,000.....	6%
<u>North Carolina</u>	6%	<u>Oregon</u> <sup>12</sup>	7.5%	Over \$50,000.....	7%
				<u>Wisconsin</u>	7.9%
<u>North Dakota</u>		<u>Pennsylvania</u> <sup>13</sup>	9.5%	<u>Cities (Over 125,000)</u>	
1st \$3,000 .....	3%			Akron, OH.....	2%
Next 5,000 .....	4.5%	<u>Rhode Island</u>		Cincinnati, OH.....	2%
Next 12,000 .....	6%	Greater of 8% (9% for 1983)		Cleveland, OH.....	2%
Next 10,000 .....	7.5%	of net income or 40¢ per		Columbus, OH.....	2%
Next 20,000 .....	9%	\$100 of net worth.		Dayton, OH.....	2.25%
Over 50,000.....	10.5%			Detroit, MI.....	2%
<u>Ohio</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	6%	Flint, MI.....	1%
5.1% of the first \$25,000				Grand Rapids, MI.....	1%
of a corporation's net in-		<u>Tennessee</u> <sup>14</sup>	6%	Kansas City, MO.....	1%
come plus 9.2% on net income				Lansing, MI.....	1%
in excess of \$25,000, or				Louisville, KY.....	2.2%
5.82 mills times the value		<u>Utah</u> <sup>15</sup>	5%	New York, NY.....	9% <sup>19</sup>
of stock, whichever is				Multnomah County	
greater. If the tax based				(Portland), OR.....	0.6%
on net income exceeds the		<u>Vermont</u> <sup>16</sup>		St. Louis, MO.....	1%
alternative 5.82 mills tax,		1st \$10,000.....	6%	Toledo, OH.....	2.25% <sup>18</sup>
a surtax of 5.4% is imposed		Next 15,000.....	7.2%	Youngstown, OH.....	2%
until tax year 1987, a 2.7%		Next 225,000.....	8.4%		
surtax is imposed for tax		Over 250,000.....	9%		
year 1987, and no surtax is					
imposed thereafter. Finan-		<u>Virginia</u>	6%		
cial institutions are taxed					
at 15 mills times the value					
of stock. Minimum tax; \$50.					

**6 Missouri:** The financial institutions franchise tax is 7% of taxable net income. However, after 1986, financial institutions are taxed at a rate equal to the sum of (1) the greater of \$25 or 1/20th of 1% of the par value of the institution's outstanding shares and surplus employed in Missouri and (2) 7% of the institution's net income for the income period minus the tax computed on their shares and surplus under (1) and the credits allowable for other state and local taxes.

**7 Montana:** Minimum tax, \$50, except \$10 for small business corporations.

**7b New Hampshire:** The tax rate is 8.25% for the biennium ending June 30, 1987.

**8 New Jersey:** All corporations pay additional tax on net worth. A 7 1/4% corporation income tax is imposed on entire net income of corporations deriving income from New Jersey other than those subject to or exempt from the general income tax.

**9 New York:** Corporations are subject to a 10% tax on net income or a tax on three alternative bases, whichever produces the greatest tax. A 10% tax is imposed on unrelated business income, with modifications, of taxpayers subject to the federal tax on unrelated business income. Minimum tax, \$250.

Surcharge on business activity in Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District is 17% of tax imposed for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1983 but before December 31, 1986.

**12 Oregon:** Minimum tax, \$10.

**13 Pennsylvania:** Rate drops to 8 1/2% for calendar year 1987 and thereafter or fiscal years beginning in 1987 and thereafter.

**14 Tennessee:** Corporations are also subject to the tax on dividends and interest.

**15 Utah:** Minimum tax, \$100.

**16 Vermont:** Minimum tax, \$75.

For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1988, the tax rates range between 5.5% and 8.25%.

**16a West Virginia:** On July 1, 1987, the tax rate is 9.75% of taxable income; beginning July 1, 1988, the rate is reduced by 0.15% per year for 5 successive years, with such rate to be 9% on and after July 1, 1992.

**18 Toledo:** Rate drops to 1.5% on July 1, 1990.

**19 New York City:** Corporations are subject to a tax of 9% for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1978, and ending on or before December 31, 1980, or on December 31, of the year certain federal financial guarantees for the city terminate, whichever is later, or a tax on three alternate bases, whichever produces the greatest tax. Thereafter, the rate is 6 7/10% of net income, 1 mill per dollar of allocated business and capital, 6 7/10% of 30% of net income plus certain officers' and stockholders' compensation, or \$25, whichever is greater. An additional tax of 3/4 mills per dollar of allocated subsidiary capital is imposed.

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TABLE 32

## PERCENT OF TOTAL STATE TAX REVENUE FROM INCOME TAXES, FISCAL 1985

States which rely upon corporate and/or personal income taxes to finance government services are less favorable locations for business and industry. It is more difficult to attract executive, professional, and technical personnel to states with high personal income taxes. Florida is the only state in the Southeast with the advantage of no personal income tax and one of only six such states nationwide. Overall, Florida ranks sixth lowest in the nation in revenue derived from income taxes.

	Percent of Tax Revenue From Income Taxes	Percent of Tax Revenue From Individual Income Tax	Rank	Percent of Tax Revenue From Corporate Income Tax	Rank
United States	37.8 %	29.6 %		8.2 %	
Nevada	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1
Texas	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1
Washington	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1
South Dakota	4.8	0.0	1	4.8	12
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>18</u>
New Mexico	10.3	5.9	10	4.4	9
Tennessee	10.7	2.1	8	8.6	36
Alaska	10.9	.1	7	10.8	43
Mississippi	20.2	14.3	14	5.9	20
Louisiana	21.3	13.7	13	7.6	29
Connecticut	22.3	8.3	11	14.0	48
North Dakota	23.2	11.0	12	12.2	45
New Hampshire	27.6	5.6	9	22.0	50
Arizona	27.6	20.7	15	6.9	23
Oklahoma	27.9	24.4	17	3.5	5
Alabama	31.6	24.3	16	7.3	25
West Virginia	32.4	27.1	22	5.3	15
Kentucky	32.8	25.8	20	7.0	24
Indiana	33.8	29.7	26	4.1	8
Arkansas	34.5	27.0	21	7.5	28
Pennsylvania	34.8	25.5	19	9.3	39
Maine	34.9	29.6	25	5.3	15
Hawaii	35.1	31.5	30	3.6	6
Nebraska	35.4	30.7	27	4.7	11
Illinois	35.9	28.2	23	7.7	31
Missouri	36.2	31.4	29	4.8	12
Utah	36.4	32.5	34	3.9	7
New Jersey	37.1	25.1	18	12.0	44
Ohio	37.3	32.2	33	5.1	14



	Percent of Tax Revenue From Income Taxes	Percent of Tax Revenue From Individual Income Tax	Rank	Percent of Tax Revenue From Corporate Income Tax	Rank
Montana	38.1 %	28.3 %	24	9.8 %	42
South Carolina	38.4	31.1	28	7.3	25
Vermont	39.2	31.6	32	7.6	29
Kansas	39.8	31.5	30	8.3	35
Rhode Island	40.9	32.7	35	8.2	33
Idaho	41.0	35.2	37	5.8	18
Iowa	42.4	35.7	38	6.7	22
Colorado	44.1	39.7	42	4.4	9
Maryland	46.6	40.9	44	5.7	17
Georgia	47.2	38.0	40	9.2	38
Wisconsin	47.9	39.7	42	8.2	33
North Carolina	48.3	38.9	41	9.4	40
California	49.8	37.2	39	12.6	46
Virginia	50.0	43.6	46	6.4	21
Minnesota	50.0	42.7	45	7.3	25
Michigan	51.1	35.1	36	16.0	49
Delaware	54.2	44.8	47	9.4	40
New York	59.2	50.2	49	9.0	37
Massachusetts	60.6	47.7	48	12.9	47
Oregon	73.9	66.1	50	7.8	32

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Tax Collections in 1985, Series GF85, No.1, February 1986.

PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME REMAINING AFTER TAXES, FISCAL 1984

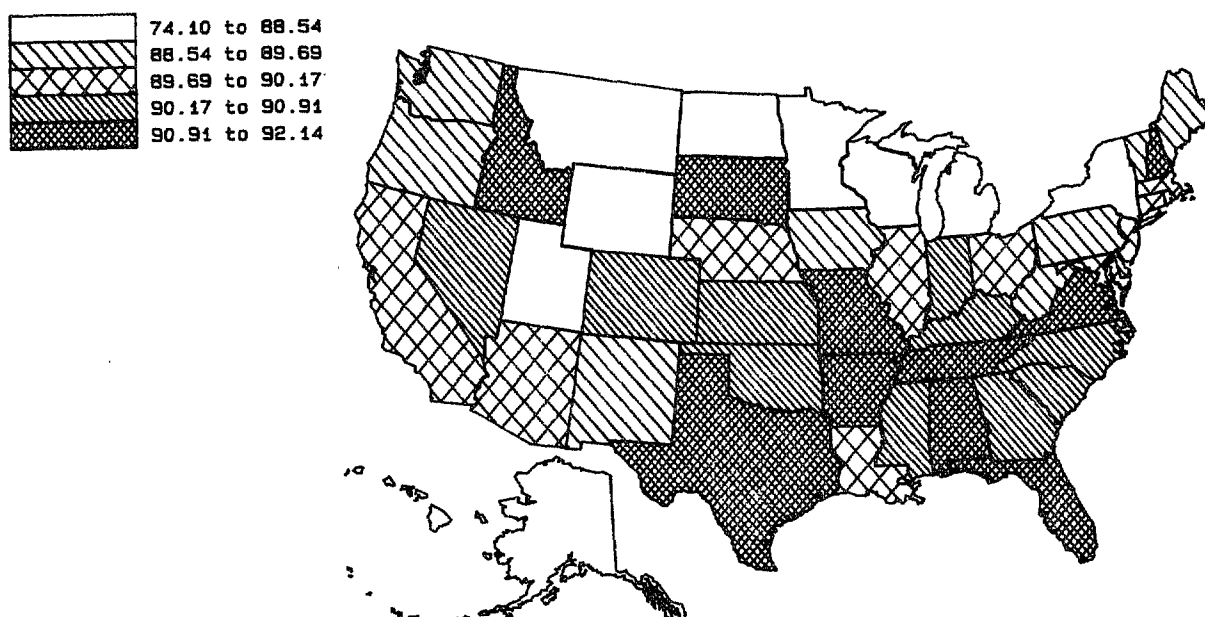


TABLE 33

## RELATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES TO PERSONAL INCOME, FISCAL 1984

The relationship of government revenues and expenditures to personal income provides insight into the expectations and limitations a state's residents place on their government. In Florida taxes are low, expenditures limited, and combined state and local debt generally small. This reflects long-standing fiscal conservatism and limited expectations of what government can and ought to do. This philosophy is apparent in Florida's rank as the lowest state in the nation in both government revenue and government expenditures per \$1,000 of personal income.

	General Revenue Per \$1,000 of Personal Income	General Expenditures Per \$1,000 of Personal Income	Rank
United States	\$ 145.76	\$ 129.00	
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>96.08</u>	83.35	1
Texas	102.93	91.87	2
Missouri	109.40	96.53	3
New Hampshire	110.70	97.89	4
Kansas	113.22	100.11	5
Nebraska	114.30	105.18	7
Illinois	115.59	105.62	9
Connecticut	118.00	104.18	6
Tennessee	119.23	107.94	10
Virginia	121.51	105.53	8
Colorado	121.68	113.77	13
Indiana	124.79	111.78	11
Georgia	125.36	112.61	12
Maryland	130.44	123.01	16
Massachusetts	134.05	127.28	17
New Jersey	139.18	119.81	14
Pennsylvania	139.42	121.91	15
Iowa	139.93	137.56	25
Oklahoma	140.04	130.22	21
Arkansas	142.13	129.29	20
Arizona	144.16	128.13	19
South Dakota	145.03	138.29	26
North Carolina	146.74	127.47	18
California	151.72	133.98	23
Ohio	155.00	135.64	24
Kentucky	156.08	153.52	33
Idaho	156.40	142.51	29
Louisiana	158.01	168.15	42
Nevada	159.20	133.85	22
Michigan	164.18	147.80	31

	General Revenue Per \$1,000 of Personal Income	General Expenditures Per \$1,000 of Personal Income	Rank
Maine	\$ 166.04	\$ 157.37	37
South Carolina	167.32	146.62	30
Washington	168.67	155.42	34
Alabama	169.31	141.88	28
Mississippi	173.80	159.95	39
Oregon	174.25	155.45	35
Wisconsin	177.47	139.61	27
Rhode Island	178.19	164.27	40
Minnesota	178.77	152.65	32
New York	184.81	156.51	36
Montana	189.28	170.53	43
Vermont	189.30	179.52	45
Delaware	194.65	157.88	38
North Dakota	195.57	181.39	47
West Virginia	197.08	174.24	44
Utah	197.66	168.03	41
Hawaii	204.99	181.02	46
New Mexico	247.43	210.04	48
Wyoming	294.19	230.92	49
Alaska	663.11	481.74	50

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1984, Series GF84, No.3, October 1985.

STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL REVENUE PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1984 ( DOLLARS )

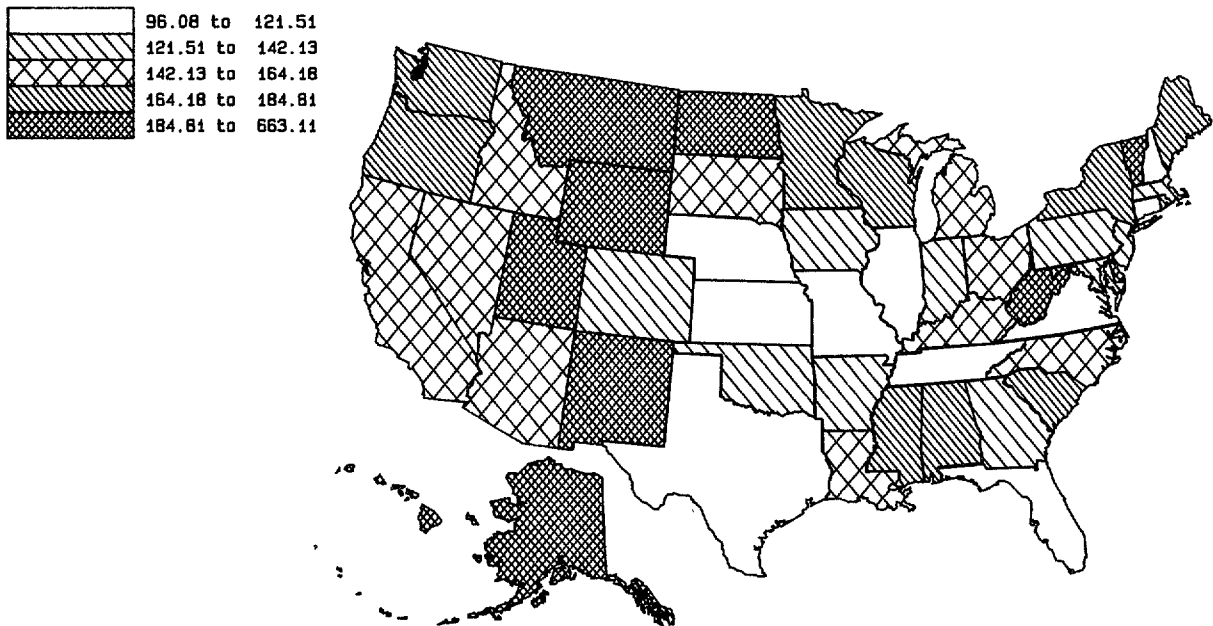


TABLE 34

## PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME REMAINING AFTER STATE &amp; LOCAL TAXES, FISCAL 1984

States in which a smaller share of personal income is directed toward the funding of government programs generally are more favorable locations for new facilities. Both business and personal taxes tend to be lower; consequently, residents have more disposable income and businesses have a better profit margin. In 1984, Florida had the third highest percentage of personal income remaining after state and local tax collections.

United States	89.68 %
New Hampshire	92.14
Missouri	91.87
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>91.82</u>
Tennessee	91.74
Texas	91.34
Arkansas	91.30
Virginia	91.09
Idaho	90.93
Alabama	90.92
South Dakota	90.92
Georgia	90.91
Kentucky	90.79
Indiana	90.79
North Carolina	90.66
Colorado	90.57
Kansas	90.36
South Carolina	90.31
Oklahoma	90.24
Nevada	90.21
Mississippi	90.17
Connecticut	90.17
California	90.15
Nebraska	90.06
Ohio	90.03
Illinois	89.97
Louisiana	89.89
Maryland	89.86
New Jersey	89.81
Massachusetts	89.80
Arizona	89.70
Pennsylvania	89.69
Delaware	89.68
Iowa	89.44
Washington	89.35
Rhode Island	89.32

Maine	89.05 %
Oregon	89.01
Vermont	88.74
West Virginia	88.64
New Mexico	88.54
North Dakota	88.54
Utah	88.50
Hawaii	88.29
Montana	88.23
Michigan	87.85
Wisconsin	87.64
Minnesota	87.26
New York	85.81
Wyoming	80.03
Alaska	74.10

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1983-84, Series GF84, No.5, October 1985 and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1986.

PERCENT OF STATE TAX REVENUE FROM INCOME TAXES, FISCAL 1985

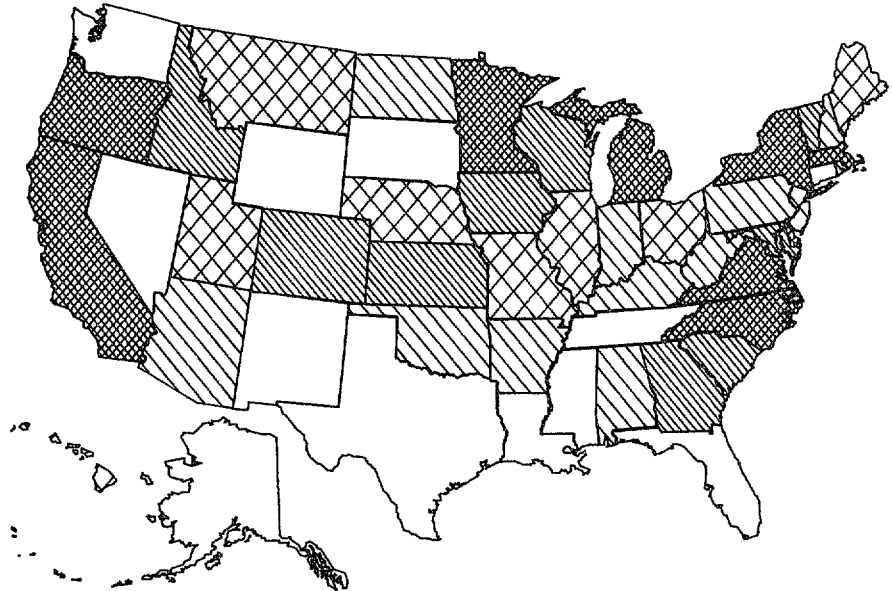
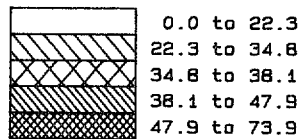


TABLE 35

## PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE, FISCAL 1984

States with high per capita state tax levels place a heavy economic burden on their residents and businesses. The level in Florida is below that of most southeastern states and ranks eighth lowest in the nation. Florida's per capita state tax revenue is only 80 percent of the national average.

United States	\$ 835.52
New Hampshire	433.43
South Dakota	508.18
Tennessee	532.46
Missouri	609.63
Texas	614.75
Arkansas	656.18
Nebraska	665.47
FLORIDA	667.76
Mississippi	670.01
Colorado	671.12
Georgia	677.51
Alabama	677.76
Idaho	686.56
Oregon	692.04
Louisiana	701.85
Montana	707.94
Virginia	721.14
South Carolina	722.70
Utah	724.39
Kansas	734.06
Indiana	735.44
Ohio	742.65
Kentucky	751.72
North Carolina	751.99
Illinois	755.91
Iowa	770.28
Vermont	779.22
Maine	796.08
Pennsylvania	806.67
Oklahoma	807.15
Arizona	827.32
Rhode Island	841.98
West Virginia	877.98
Maryland	907.53
Michigan	944.21

Nevada	\$ 945.24
New Jersey	949.76
New Mexico	967.31
Connecticut	978.44
North Dakota	997.67

California	999.83
Massachusetts	1,007.14
Washington	1,044.44
New York	1,061.05
Wisconsin	1,073.49

Delaware	1,162.47
Hawaii	1,201.33
Minnesota	1,219.88
Wyoming	1,568.57
Alaska	3,946.50

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1984, Series GF84, No.3, October 1985.

PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE, FISCAL 1984 ( DOLLARS )

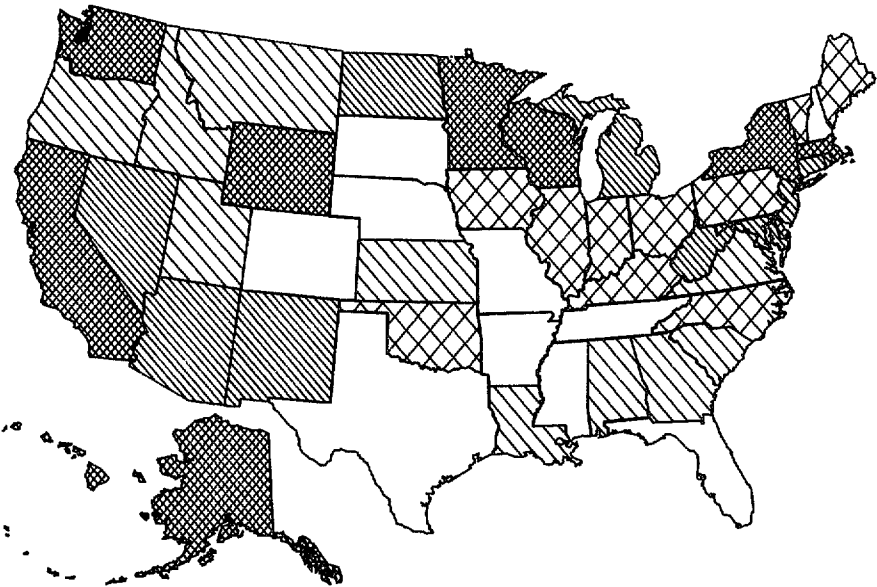
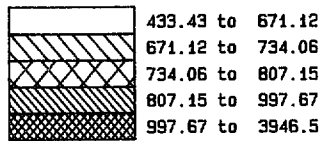


TABLE 36

## PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX, FISCAL 1984

States having high per capita property taxes place heavy emphasis on the taxation of the property of business and residents. Florida's per capita property tax is less than 90 percent of the national average and compares favorably to most states.

United States	\$ 408.44
Alabama	111.41
New Mexico	147.60
Louisiana	165.66
Arkansas	170.44
Kentucky	173.33
Mississippi	189.34
West Virginia	191.30
Delaware	197.03
Oklahoma	199.59
Tennessee	212.73
North Carolina	228.74
Missouri	233.84
South Carolina	240.06
Idaho	255.80
Hawaii	278.26
Georgia	285.46
Nevada	298.10
Utah	316.41
North Dakota	326.97
Indiana	341.73
Virginia	343.48
Pennsylvania	344.64
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>349.92</u>
Arizona	350.20
Ohio	371.32
Maryland	379.85
California	385.23
Washington	394.61
South Dakota	406.38
Texas	417.85
Maine	442.24
Colorado	445.48
Minnesota	466.15
Kansas	467.94
Vermont	489.86



Iowa	\$ 492.81
Nebraska	506.97
Wisconsin	509.70
Illinois	514.05
Massachusetts	533.72
Rhode Island	561.30
Oregon	570.90
Montana	588.59
Michigan	600.69
New York	649.54
New Hampshire	666.07
Connecticut	667.95
New Jersey	679.74
Alaska	873.38
Wyoming	1,099.58

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1984, Series GF84, No.3, October 1985.

PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX, FISCAL 1984 ( DOLLARS )

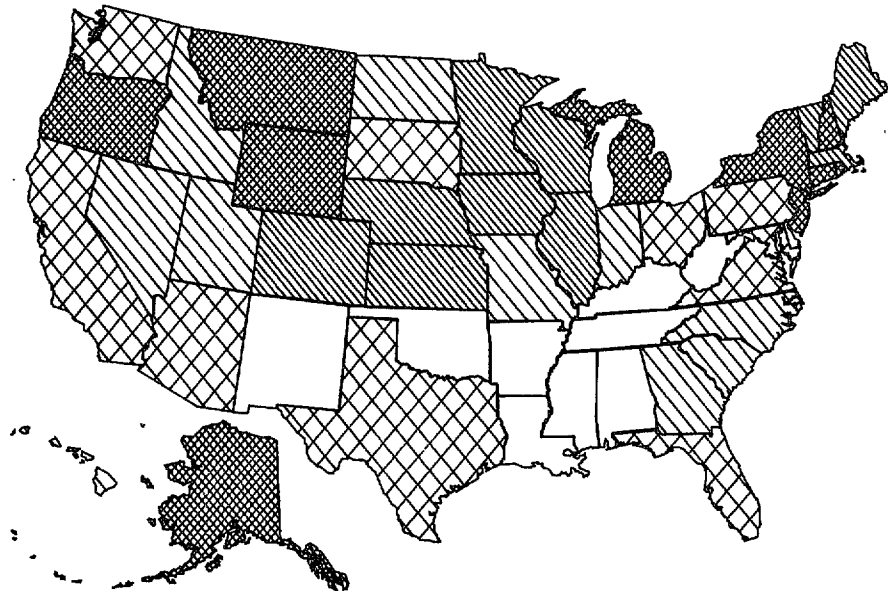
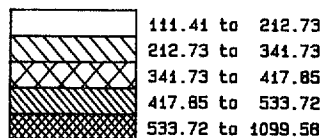


TABLE 37

## PER CAPITA GROSS STATE DEBT, FISCAL 1984

States with high per capita debt are placing a mortgage on their children's future earnings. Those states having low per capita debt are minimizing the amounts which will have to be repaid in years to come. Florida's debt level places its residents in a favorable position. Its per capita state debt is lower than most states in the Southeast and ranks ninth lowest in the nation.

United States	\$ 791.29
Kansas	146.08
Arizona	199.06
Iowa	223.82
Texas	250.74
Indiana	284.33
Arkansas	299.42
North Carolina	305.91
Georgia	315.59
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>356.19</u>
Tennessee	367.88
Nebraska	377.49
Mississippi	394.62
Colorado	395.30
Virginia	514.89
California	528.99
Pennsylvania	557.75
Missouri	565.34
Idaho	573.79
Michigan	575.48
Ohio	619.82
North Dakota	648.33
Washington	712.40
Alabama	725.99
Utah	726.45
Wisconsin	745.31
Illinois	750.29
New Mexico	808.21
Minnesota	814.24
West Virginia	836.78
Montana	844.75
Kentucky	908.99
Oklahoma	922.30
Nevada	948.98
South Carolina	982.37
Maine	1,034.09

Maryland	\$ 1,094.78
South Dakota	1,299.66
Wyoming	1,401.80
Louisiana	1,460.77
Vermont	1,528.12

Massachusetts	1,529.00
New Jersey	1,536.13
New York	1,657.22
Connecticut	1,734.24
New Hampshire	1,775.16

Rhode Island	2,382.23
Hawaii	2,417.80
Oregon	2,447.53
Delaware	2,951.07
Alaska	11,059.34

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1984, Series GF84, No.5, October 1985.

PER CAPITA GROSS STATE DEBT, FISCAL 1984 ( DOLLARS )

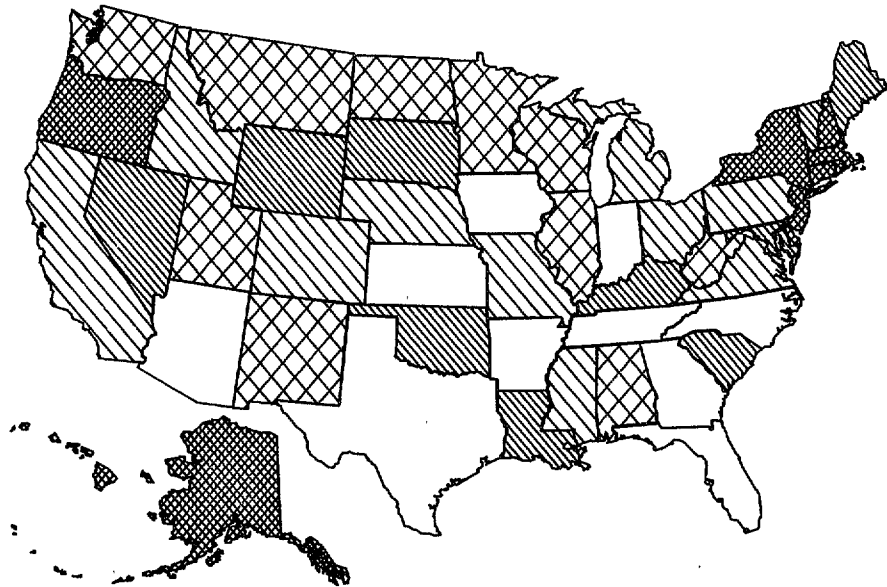
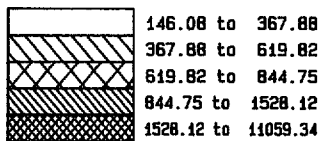


TABLE 38

## TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL PER CAPITA DEBT, FISCAL 1984

States and cities with high per capita debts will have to devote large amounts of future tax money for debt repayment. Higher levels of debt will thus make it difficult to lower tax rates in the years ahead. Florida's per capita debt is moderate, only 90 percent of the national average.

United States	\$ 2,138.53
Iowa	1,077.61
Idaho	1,088.14
Indiana	1,171.90
Mississippi	1,195.38
Missouri	1,257.06
North Carolina	1,265.35
Arkansas	1,284.87
Virginia	1,359.24
Ohio	1,409.92
California	1,534.51
Tennessee	1,545.93
Wisconsin	1,570.18
Michigan	1,614.68
Georgia	1,631.43
Maine	1,652.35
North Dakota	1,685.52
Illinois	1,718.54
South Carolina	1,758.99
Alabama	1,767.06
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>1,933.90</u>
South Dakota	1,996.35
Pennsylvania	2,029.95
West Virginia	2,105.05
Vermont	2,152.65
Montana	2,159.24
Oklahoma	2,167.77
Texas	2,259.11
New Hampshire	2,272.49
Kansas	2,280.67
Colorado	2,339.01
Massachusetts	2,420.69
Connecticut	2,514.97
Nevada	2,544.95
Kentucky	2,589.41
New Jersey	2,618.06

New Mexico	\$ 2,649.97
Maryland	2,661.37
Hawaii	2,754.98
Minnesota	2,933.74
Rhode Island	3,039.01
Louisiana	3,077.04
New York	3,215.80
Arizona	3,332.43
Nebraska	3,390.26
Oregon	3,516.54
Wyoming	3,889.40
Washington	4,100.60
Delaware	4,122.06
Utah	4,334.51
Alaska	19,374.84

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1983-84, Series GF84, No.5, October 1985.

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL PER CAPITA DEBT, FISCAL 1984 ( DOLLARS )

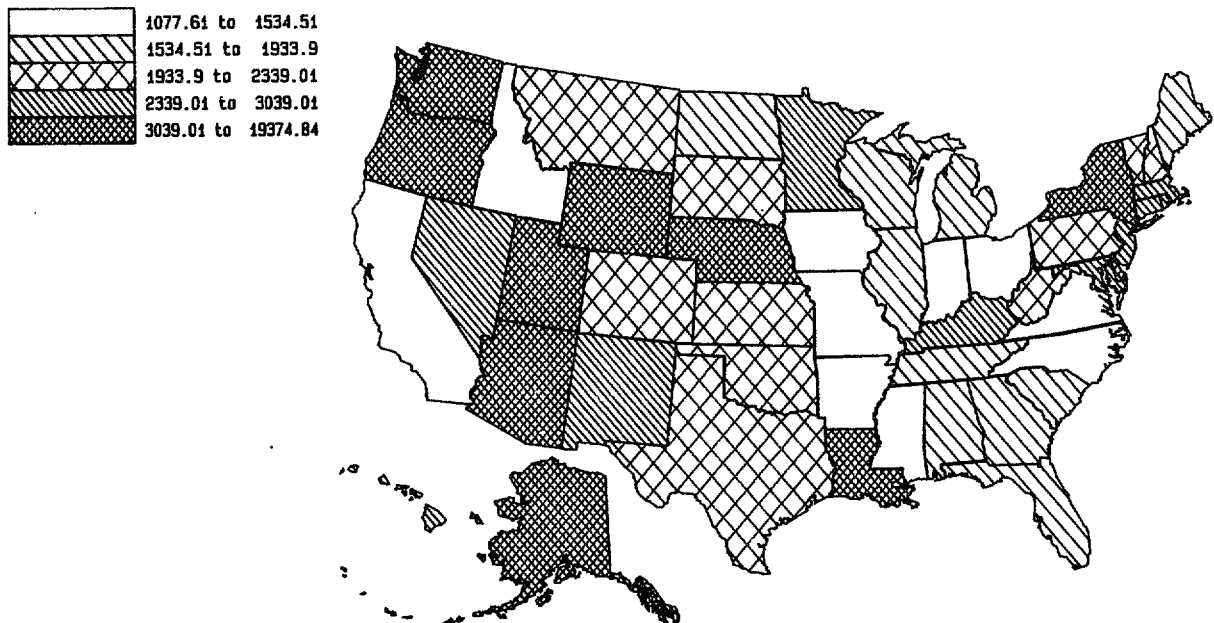


TABLE 39

## PER CAPITA PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 1984

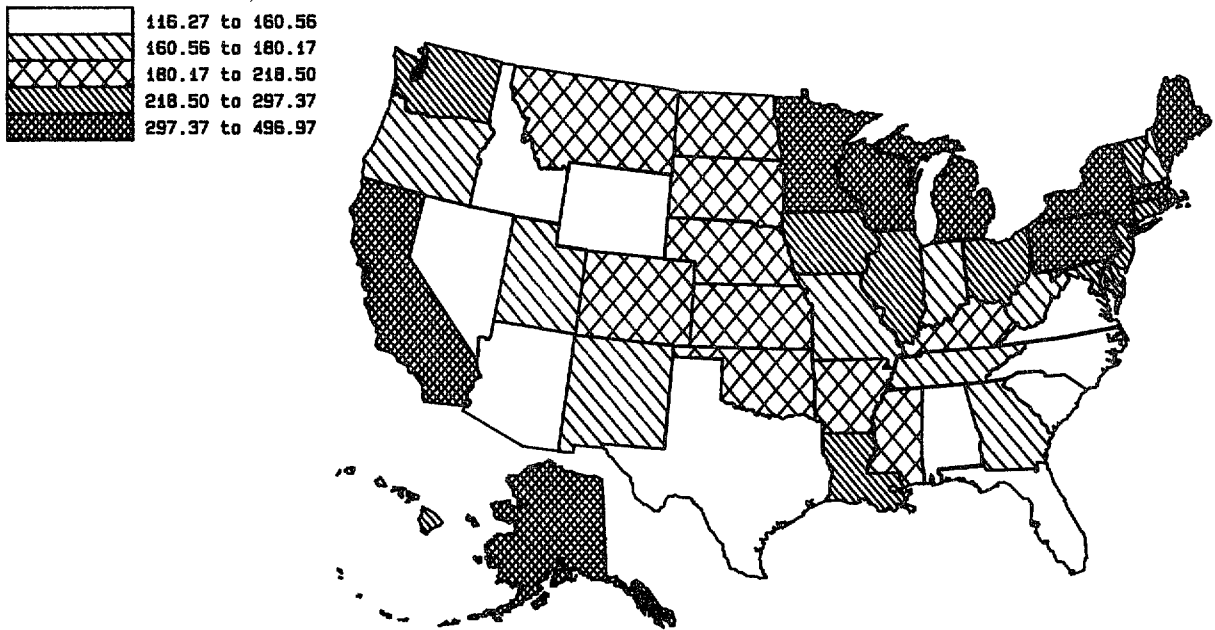
States with high and burdensome public assistance expenditures are often regarded as poor sites for industrial development. Taxes used to finance these expenditures are often levied disproportionately against business and industry. Public assistance is a necessary function of the state; however, it must be administered responsibly to avoid the possibility of saddling business and industry with more than their share of the financial burden. Florida's per capita public welfare expenditures are the lowest in the nation, amounting to only 44 percent of the national average.

United States	\$ 266.41
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>116.27</u>
Nevada	118.65
Texas	128.08
Idaho	128.37
Arizona	133.46
South Carolina	133.59
Alabama	146.22
North Carolina	152.16
Wyoming	157.28
Virginia	160.56
Indiana	162.87
New Mexico	163.09
West Virginia	166.61
Utah	168.79
Missouri	169.71
Oregon	175.07
Georgia	175.14
Tennessee	177.95
New Hampshire	180.13
Delaware	180.17
South Dakota	180.66
Nebraska	182.77
Mississippi	184.25
Kansas	189.04
Arkansas	189.89
Colorado	201.89
North Dakota	208.11
Montana	208.52
Oklahoma	215.89
Kentucky	218.50
Louisiana	228.31
Iowa	239.14

Washington	\$ 239.36
Maryland	249.55
New Jersey	262.05
Ohio	278.24
Hawaii	278.97
Illinois	285.92
Vermont	297.07
Connecticut	297.37
Pennsylvania	311.36
Wisconsin	323.58
Minnesota	325.39
Maine	347.93
California	394.00
Massachusetts	394.39
Rhode Island	422.92
Alaska	439.30
Michigan	445.49
New York	496.97

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1984, Series GF84, No.5, October 1985.

PER CAPITA PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 1984 ( DOLLARS )



EDUCATION



TABLE 40

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS  
25 YEARS AND OLDER, 1980

The number of school years completed gives a measure of the future availability of managers, highly trained professionals, technical personnel and skilled production workers. Florida ranks in the top seven nationally in numbers of persons 25 years and older completing all three of the educational measures listed below.

	Persons Completing 4 or More Years of College	Persons Completing 1 to 3 Years of College	Rank	Persons Completing High School	Rank
United States	21,593,443	20,800,462		88,085,386	
California	2,778,727	3,197,320	1	10,327,040	1
New York	2,000,258	1,510,394	2	7,090,297	2
Texas	1,272,463	1,325,825	3	4,870,796	3
Pennsylvania	996,055	780,606	8	4,671,869	4
Illinois	969,533	980,982	5	4,339,353	5
Ohio	932,038	820,178	6	4,240,121	6
FLORIDA	918,047	1,082,686	4	4,197,694	7
New Jersey	839,199	592,854	9	3,052,441	9
Michigan	796,523	816,292	7	3,582,359	8
Massachusetts	692,463	541,625	10	2,516,765	10
Virginia	599,922	459,146	13	1,956,846	12
Maryland	493,974	366,722	19	1,666,167	19
Georgia	472,923	395,702	16	1,743,860	17
Washington	458,432	499,747	11	1,878,398	15
North Carolina	455,052	484,548	12	1,882,762	14
Missouri	407,696	397,733	15	1,859,935	16
Connecticut	403,446	297,748	24	1,338,965	21
Wisconsin	402,934	392,406	17	1,893,221	13
Minnesota	390,943	408,970	14	1,697,230	18
Indiana	388,083	373,607	18	2,065,045	11
Colorado	381,922	356,345	20	1,299,249	23
Tennessee	321,578	316,064	23	1,491,496	20
Louisiana	306,498	291,153	25	1,323,292	22
Alabama	280,280	276,574	27	1,257,967	24
Oklahoma	278,200	291,053	26	1,180,101	27
Oregon	271,642	317,832	22	1,180,319	26
Arizona	261,239	331,357	21	1,126,647	28
South Carolina	246,133	230,216	30	935,434	31
Iowa	239,096	248,130	28	1,209,960	25
Kentucky	229,448	226,624	31	1,082,196	29

	Persons Completing 4 or More Years of College	Persons Completing 1 to 3 Years of College	Rank	Persons Completing High School	Rank
Kansas	217,617	241,347	29	1,003,789	30
Mississippi	177,187	185,256	32	754,432	32
Nebraska	146,921	157,728	34	672,971	34
Utah	142,759	170,729	33	565,816	36
Arkansas	129,972	146,621	35	733,985	33
New Mexico	122,090	117,389	36	481,602	37
West Virginia	120,281	116,304	37	649,747	35
Hawaii	111,278	100,912	40	401,402	39
New Hampshire	99,541	91,005	42	390,145	40
Maine	92,631	102,531	39	453,228	38
Rhode Island	87,972	72,681	44	349,239	43
Idaho	82,787	107,963	38	374,116	41
Montana	78,102	89,074	43	339,905	44
Nevada	72,193	97,794	41	362,104	42
Vermont	57,652	45,229	50	207,993	48
Delaware	56,018	49,072	48	233,587	47
South Dakota	55,528	70,246	46	267,121	45
North Dakota	55,254	72,512	45	242,278	46
Alaska	47,311	47,333	49	175,101	50
Wyoming	43,802	52,224	47	198,299	49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-S1-1.

PERSONS WITH FOUR OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE EDUCATION, 1980

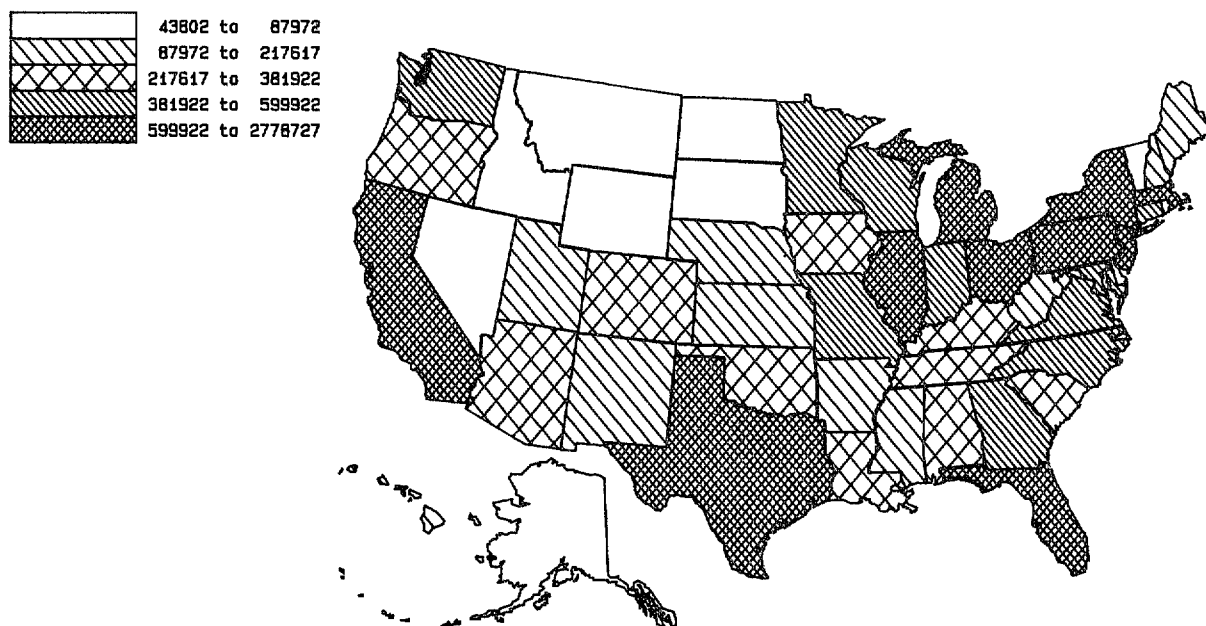


TABLE 41

## EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED

A large number of college graduates in a state is indicative of a better-qualified labor force. Florida is first in the number of earned college degrees conferred in the Southeast and ranks in the top ten in the U.S.

	(1983) Doctoral Degrees	(1983) Master's Degrees	Rank	(1983) Bachelor's Degrees	Rank	(1982) Associate Degrees	Rank
United States	33,088	289,921		969,504		463,576	
California	4,106	31,186	2	85,358	2	67,209	1
New York	3,181	32,646	1	86,357	1	49,173	2
Illinois	1,896	17,155	3	46,177	5	23,921	4
Massachusetts	1,822	13,666	5	39,171	7	15,445	9
Pennsylvania	1,761	13,254	7	56,972	3	21,068	5
Ohio	1,681	12,982	8	42,937	6	17,826	8
Texas	1,676	16,250	4	54,894	4	19,259	7
Michigan	1,383	13,295	6	39,083	8	20,560	6
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>8,326</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>31,184</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>36,974</u>	<u>3</u>
Indiana	1,035	7,591	11	26,466	10	8,299	14
New Jersey	812	7,222	12	25,507	11	10,028	12
North Carolina	725	5,465	15	24,448	12	11,426	11
Wisconsin	696	5,130	17	23,185	13	8,653	13
Colorado	680	4,216	21	15,175	23	4,905	29
Virginia	627	5,463	16	23,090	14	7,044	19
Georgia	601	6,208	13	17,920	18	7,112	18
Maryland	598	5,085	18	16,097	21	7,185	16
Tennessee	582	4,207	22	16,977	19	6,516	20
Washington	573	4,328	20	18,139	17	11,978	10
Missouri	567	8,008	10	22,921	15	7,356	15
Oklahoma	529	3,462	27	12,484	26	4,656	31
Iowa	489	2,345	32	14,494	24	6,382	21
Minnesota	487	3,499	26	20,664	16	7,128	17
Connecticut	470	5,711	14	13,120	25	5,425	25
Arizona	459	4,020	23	11,797	29	5,737	22
Oregon	457	2,884	30	11,394	31	4,903	30
Utah	371	2,372	31	9,986	32	2,880	33
Kansas	360	3,078	29	12,483	27	5,115	28
Alabama	281	4,819	19	16,217	20	5,359	26
Louisiana	280	4,006	24	15,533	22	2,272	40
Mississippi	274	2,174	33	9,020	33	5,157	27
Kentucky	271	3,703	25	11,591	30	5,573	23
Arkansas	261	1,794	35	7,282	37	2,026	42
Nebraska	220	1,676	37	8,054	34	2,805	35
South Carolina	207	3,165	28	12,289	28	5,526	24

	(1983) Doctoral Degrees	(1983) Master's Degrees	Rank	(1983) Bachelor's Degrees	Rank	(1982) Associate Degrees	Rank
Rhode Island	178	1,567	38	7,588	35	3,161	32
New Mexico	170	1,680	36	4,506	40	1,508	43
West Virginia	128	2,012	34	7,490	36	2,393	36
Hawaii	120	992	40	3,267	46	2,303	38
New Hampshire	67	1,099	39	6,701	38	2,353	37
Delaware	58	495	46	3,281	45	1,101	46
Montana	51	686	43	4,065	42	714	49
Wyoming	49	350	49	1,381	49	1,010	47
North Dakota	49	464	47	3,936	43	2,106	41
Idaho	49	633	44	3,133	47	2,836	34
South Dakota	48	737	42	4,160	41	1,287	44
Vermont	28	854	41	3,885	44	1,249	45
Nevada	26	457	48	1,799	48	778	48
Maine	22	535	45	4,879	39	2,277	39
Alaska	5	256	50	671	50	609	50

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Associate Degrees and Other Awards, 1981-82", and surveys of "Earned Degrees Conferred".

NUMBER OF DOCTORAL DEGREES, 1983

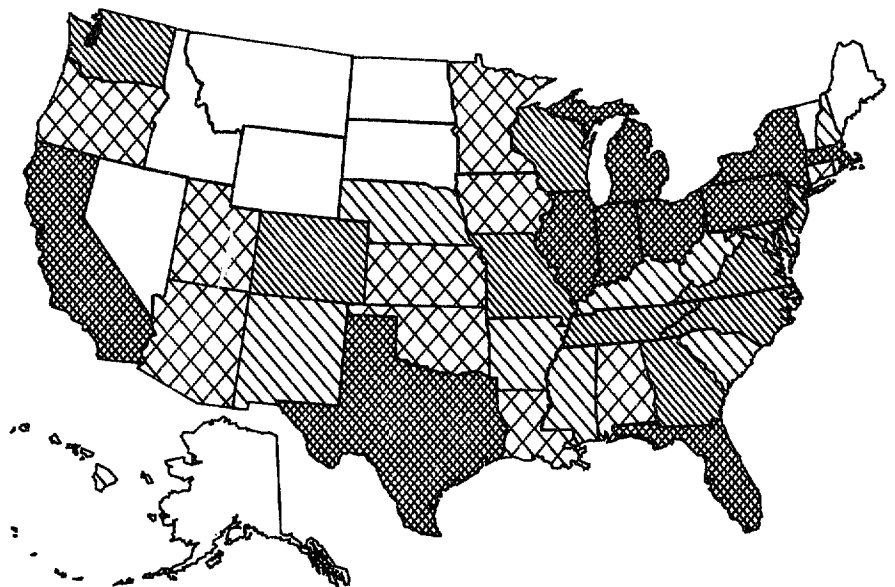
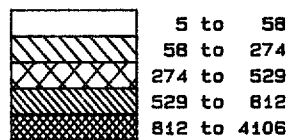


TABLE 42

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1985  
(000'S)

The willingness of a state to fund the educational system gives an indication of the state's commitment to quality education. Florida ranks ninth in the U.S. and first in the Southeast in total estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1984-85.

United States	\$ 134,604,869
California	15,131,830
New York	12,999,930
Texas	10,042,855
Pennsylvania	6,490,000
Ohio	5,900,000
Michigan	5,844,140
New Jersey	5,721,800
Illinois	5,629,101
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>5,391,261</u>
North Carolina	3,416,000
Massachusetts	3,245,100
Georgia	2,960,193
Wisconsin	2,929,700
Virginia	2,902,660
Indiana	2,670,360
Maryland	2,662,900
Washington	2,579,742
Minnesota	2,541,700
Missouri	2,255,572
Louisiana	2,207,100
Connecticut	2,156,977
Tennessee	1,937,486
Colorado	1,901,046
Alabama	1,722,800
South Carolina	1,654,500
Kentucky	1,650,700
Iowa	1,626,801
Oklahoma	1,600,000
Kansas	1,438,653
Arizona	1,394,867
Arkansas	1,051,588
Mississippi	996,994
West Virginia	941,870
Utah	870,407
New Mexico	849,000

Nebraska	\$ 824,250
Alaska	722,567
Maine	647,100
Montana	600,000
Hawaii	568,400

Rhode Island	566,943
Wyoming	528,114
Idaho	480,000
New Hampshire	453,810
Nevada	440,488

Delaware	385,000
South Dakota	348,927
North Dakota	343,000
Vermont	295,000
Oregon	17,048

Source: National Education Association, Estimates of School Statistics 1984-85 (West Haven, Connecticut: National Education Association, 1985).

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# ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEM./SEC. SCHOOLS, 1985 ( \$000 )

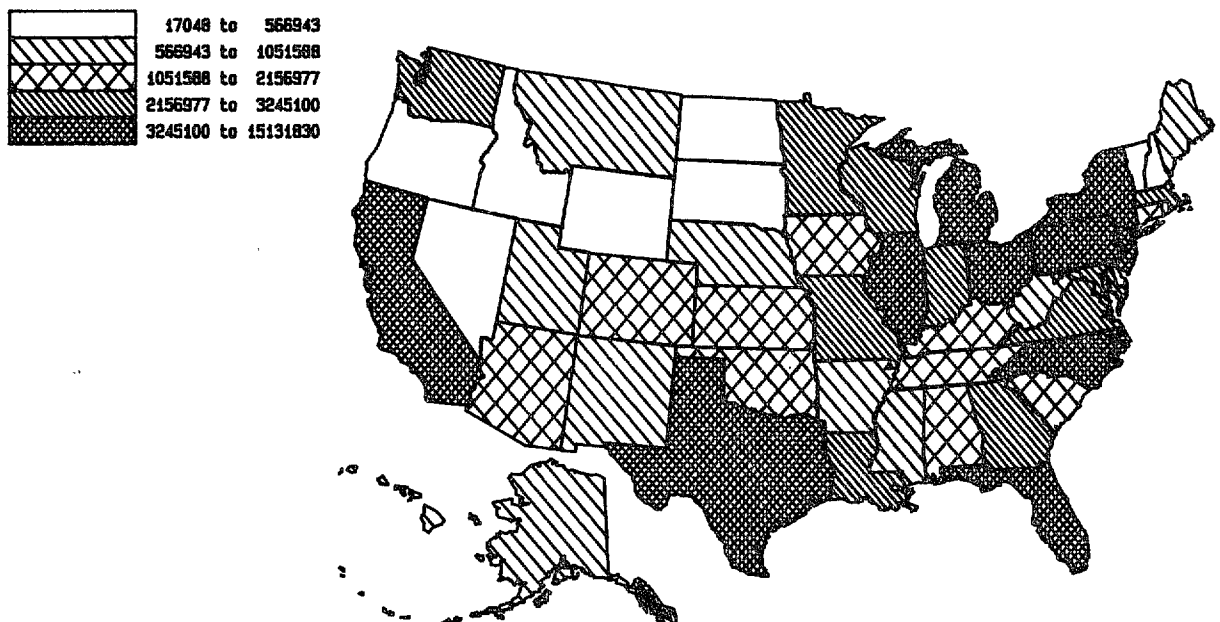


TABLE 43

## MINIMUM COMPETENCY TESTING REQUIRED FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

In America today, an effort is being made to ensure that all high school students possess an acceptable level of academic skills before they receive their diplomas. Florida is one of twenty-one states that now use, or expect to use, minimum competency testing as a requirement for high school graduation.

FLORIDA  
Virginia  
Vermont  
Utah  
Texas

Tennessee  
South Carolina  
Oregon  
North Carolina  
New York

New Jersey  
Nevada  
Mississippi  
Maryland  
Louisiana

Hawaii  
Georgia  
Delaware  
California  
Arizona

Alabama

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data as of January 1985.

MINIMUM COMPETENCY TESTING FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

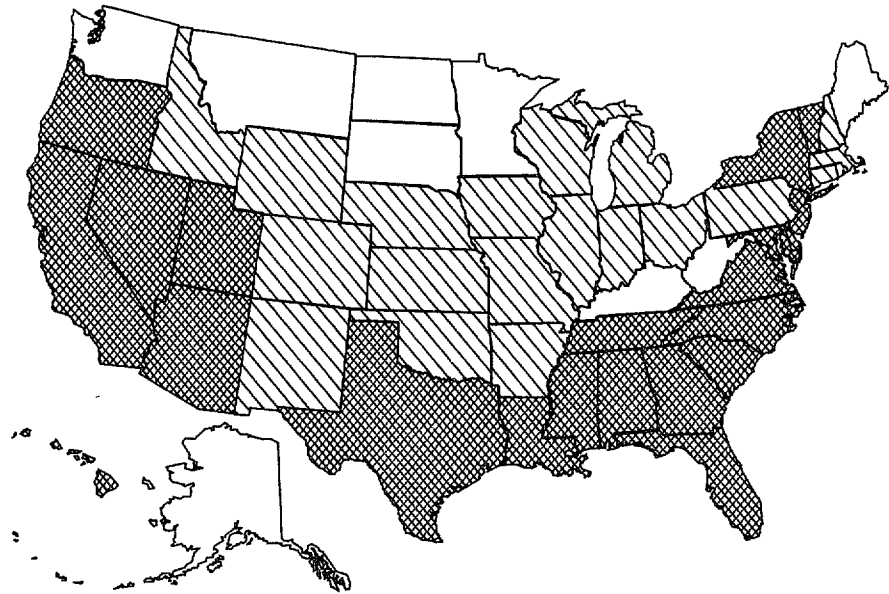
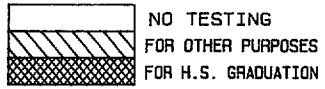




TABLE 44

## ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, 1983

Almost every business has a need for technically skilled labor in some capacity. Vocational education programs are usually the source for meeting this demand. Florida had the second highest enrollment in vocational education programs for the 1982-83 year.

United States	15,664,009
California	1,838,185
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>1,165,956</u>
Ohio	1,101,554
Texas	967,803
Illinois	824,941
New Jersey	750,867
New York	723,589
North Carolina	565,837
Georgia	513,474
Wisconsin	451,778
Virginia	431,834
Massachusetts	407,240
Pennsylvania	407,126
Iowa	381,954
Washington	363,429
Michigan	335,516
Kentucky	334,010
Tennessee	318,529
Missouri	278,817
Maryland	252,763
Alabama	235,200
Connecticut	212,983
Louisiana	212,859
South Carolina	210,848
Arizona	195,605
Indiana	194,912
Minnesota	193,099
Colorado	160,316
Utah	159,822
Mississippi	158,677
Arkansas	139,997
Oklahoma	133,239
Oregon	131,861
West Virginia	130,936
Kansas	102,057

Nebraska	89,049
Rhode Island	63,450
New Hampshire	62,256
Idaho	53,803
Maine	53,304

New Mexico	51,090
Hawaii	48,546
North Dakota	44,748
Delaware	43,101
Nevada	42,643

Alaska	26,581
South Dakota	22,526
Vermont	20,223
Montana	17,098
Wyoming	12,293

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Vocational Education Data System, unpublished data as of August, 1985.

#### ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, 1983

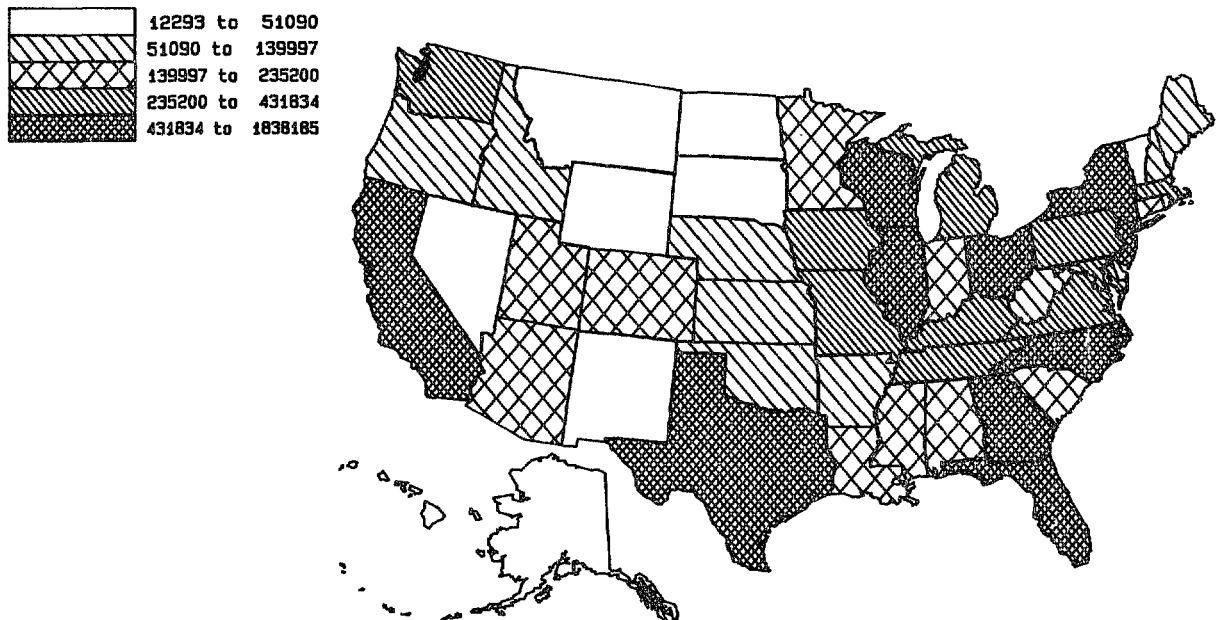


TABLE 45

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
PER PRIME WORKING AGE PERSON (18-44 YEARS), 1981

The availability of programs for vocational education can ensure that a skilled work force exists or can be quickly trained to meet staffing needs of a new facility. The funding level of vocational programs relative to the number of potential students is one measure of the importance which is placed on vocational training. For vocational education, Florida is second in the nation in expenditures per prime working age person.

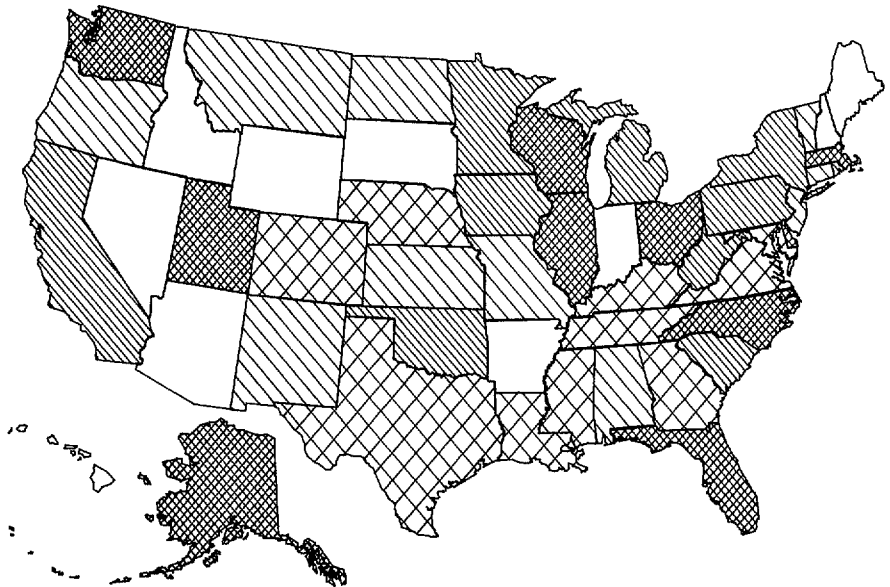
United States	\$ 78.27
Wisconsin	171.02
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>122.43</u>
Washington	117.02
Alaska	107.39
Massachusetts	106.96
Delaware	105.77
Ohio	96.76
North Carolina	92.21
Illinois	90.51
Utah	83.92
West Virginia	83.43
New York	83.33
Pennsylvania	83.27
California	81.88
South Carolina	77.07
Rhode Island	76.76
Michigan	75.93
Iowa	73.69
Oklahoma	73.44
Minnesota	71.78
Louisiana	69.83
Maryland	68.89
Tennessee	67.52
Virginia	67.24
Mississippi	65.58
Colorado	65.09
Georgia	64.17
Kentucky	62.90
Texas	62.79
Nebraska	61.77
Montana	60.55
New Mexico	60.33
Connecticut	59.39
Alabama	59.26
New Jersey	57.06

Kansas	\$ 54.68
North Dakota	54.56
Missouri	54.29
Oregon	53.82
Vermont	53.50
Maine	52.68
Arkansas	52.52
Idaho	52.23
South Dakota	47.96
Arizona	47.82
Indiana	46.34
Nevada	41.52
Wyoming	39.79
Hawaii	37.14
New Hampshire	34.85

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States," Series P-25, No.930 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1983), and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Vocational Education Data System, unpublished data.

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL ED PER PRIME WORKING AGE PERSON, 1981 ( DOLLARS )

	34.85 to 52.68
	52.68 to 60.55
	60.55 to 69.83
	69.83 to 83.43
	83.43 to 171.02



## OTHER BUSINESS FACTORS

TABLE 46

## GAS UTILITY PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS, 1983

The cost of energy is of considerable importance in selecting a location for new facilities. The cost per million BTU for industrial-class gas utility users in Florida compares extremely well with other areas of the country, ranking fifth lowest, and is well below the U.S. average.

United States	\$ 4.41
Alaska	1.52
Utah	3.18
Oklahoma	3.27
Wyoming	3.38
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>3.46</u>
Arkansas	3.61
New Mexico	3.66
Louisiana	3.68
Nebraska	3.77
Arizona	3.87
Texas	3.97
Iowa	4.01
Kansas	4.03
Mississippi	4.09
Tennessee	4.17
Indiana	4.29
Georgia	4.33
Alabama	4.35
South Dakota	4.40
Missouri	4.45
Colorado	4.49
Minnesota	4.49
Kentucky	4.50
Wisconsin	4.63
Massachusetts	4.64
Illinois	4.66
South Carolina	4.70
Michigan	4.74
Idaho	4.80
Nevada	4.81
North Carolina	5.00
Vermont	5.00
Rhode Island	5.00
Ohio	5.00
Virginia	5.06

Washington	\$ 5.06
Pennsylvania	5.07
Oregon	5.09
New Jersey	5.11
West Virginia	5.24
California	5.33
Delaware	5.46
New York	5.54
Montana	5.55
Maryland	5.93
Connecticut	5.95
Maine	6.00
North Dakota	6.00
New Hampshire	9.00
Hawaii	14.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984-85.

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GAS UTILITY PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS, 1983 ( DOLLARS/MILLION BTU )

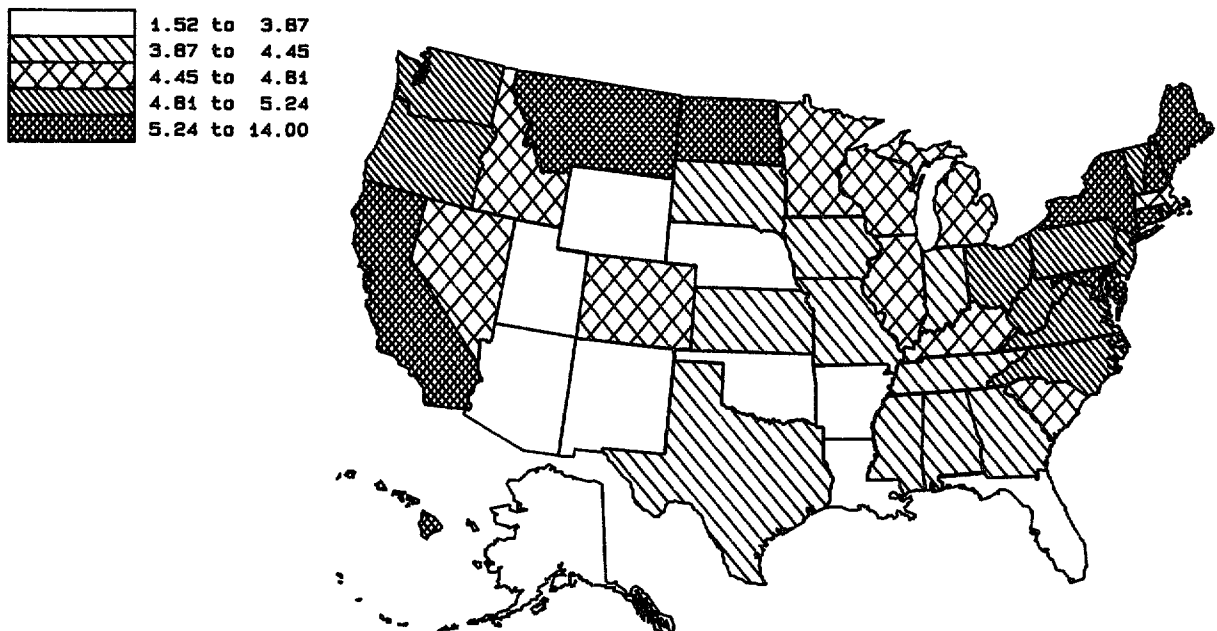


TABLE 47

## ELECTRIC UTILITY REVENUE PER COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER, 1984

The average utility revenue per customer gives a general indication of the expense which will be incurred for electricity. Florida had the 16th lowest level of revenue generated per commercial/industrial customer in 1984, at \$5,783. Florida's revenue per industrial customer is \$1,610 less than the national average of \$7393.

	Revenue Per Customer	Number of Commercial/ Industrial Customers	Rank
United States	\$7,393	10,987,057	
South Dakota	3,172	40,095	46
Nebraska	3,548	124,974	32
Montana	4,077	59,101	39
North Dakota	4,367	43,357	43
Colorado	4,651	188,492	22
Idaho	4,685	68,637	37
Vermont	4,811	28,138	49
Oklahoma	5,045	196,218	20
Alaska	5,181	29,162	48
New Mexico	5,270	87,734	36
Missouri	5,521	227,119	14
New Hampshire	5,535	54,802	41
Iowa	5,545	154,935	28
Maine	5,691	61,890	38
Kansas	5,709	162,284	25
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>5,783</u>	590,838	4
Nevada	6,033	54,664	42
Mississippi	6,057	129,799	31
Arkansas	6,089	124,403	33
West Virginia	6,108	96,191	35
Oregon	6,139	152,652	29
California	6,340	1,289,474	1
Wisconsin	6,377	207,621	17
Minnesota	6,421	176,357	23
North Carolina	6,546	331,662	10
Washington	6,572	206,765	18
Virginia	6,801	209,594	16
Rhode Island	6,910	39,085	47
Wyoming	7,290	42,527	44
New York	8,018	721,821	3



	Revenue Per Customer	Number of Commercial/ Industrial Customers	Rank
Utah	\$8,048	58,899	40
Georgia	8,057	238,252	12
Arizona	8,140	142,060	30
South Carolina	8,179	163,563	24
Massachusetts	8,215	240,181	11
Michigan	8,235	343,730	8
Pennsylvania	8,250	498,579	5
Maryland	8,266	156,292	27
Indiana	8,520	233,001	13
Kentucky	8,525	161,085	26
New Jersey	8,540	342,750	9
Texas	8,565	896,802	2
Alabama	8,737	195,986	21
Louisiana	9,152	201,866	19
Tennessee	9,551	220,392	15
Illinois	9,790	410,163	7
Ohio	9,929	417,395	6
Connecticut	10,912	110,856	34
Delaware	11,171	22,454	50
Hawaii	11,311	42,360	45

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Year  
Book of the Electric Utility Industry 1984 (Washington  
D.C.: Edison Electric Institute, 1985).

ELECTRIC UTILITY REVENUE PER COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER, 1984 ( DOLLARS )

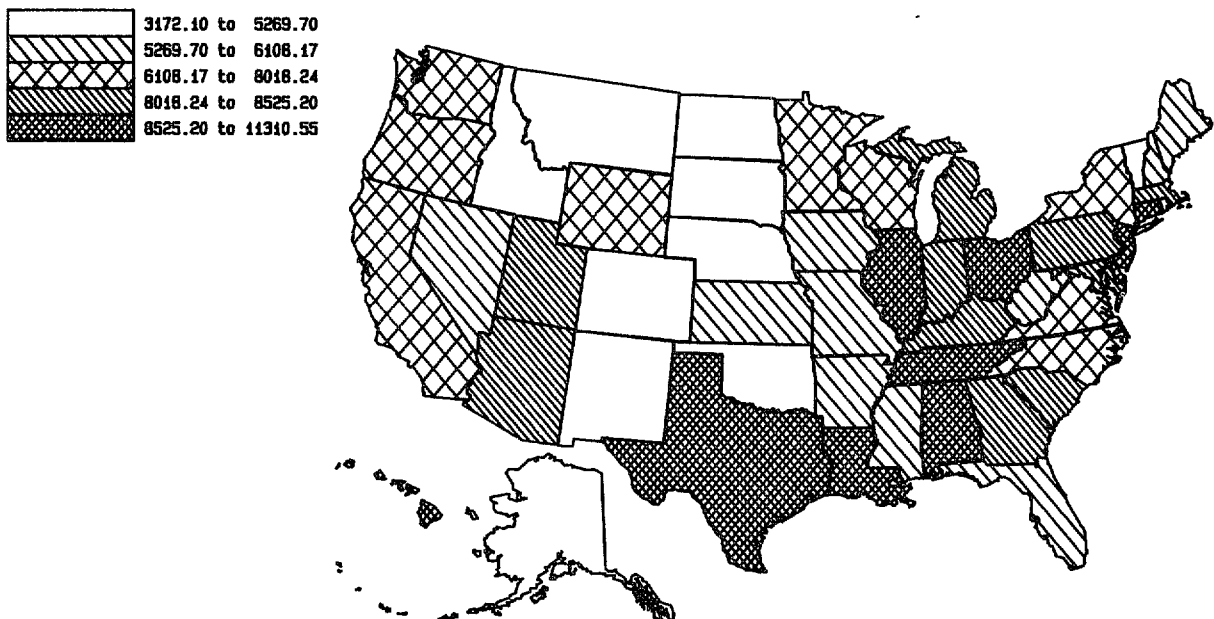


TABLE 48

## QUALITY OF LIFE MEASURES

Quality of life plays an important role in attracting skilled labor and professionals to a community. Favorable living conditions contribute to a healthy work environment. "Quality of life," however, means different things to different people and is difficult to quantify. Inland water areas, miles of coastline, and total acreage of state parks are some measures of quality of life. Florida ranks in the top ten states in the nation in all three measures.

	Inland Water Area (Sq. Miles)	Miles of Coastline	Rank	Total Acreage of State Parks 1983	Rank
United States	79,475	12,383		10,119,432	
Alaska	20,171	6,640	1	3,144,881	1
Minnesota	4,854	0	23	182,143	14
Texas	4,790	367	6	201,734	13
<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>4,511</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>260,403</u>	<u>6</u>
North Carolina	3,826	301	7	119,450	22
Louisiana	3,230	397	5	35,151	44
Utah	2,826	0	23	97,108	27
California	2,407	840	3	1,220,508	2
Maine	2,270	228	9	73,739	33
New York	1,731	127	14	256,000	7
Wisconsin	1,727	0	23	117,135	24
Montana	1,657	0	23	47,195	38
Washington	1,627	157	12	249,344	9
Michigan	1,573	0	23	252,659	8
North Dakota	1,403	0	23	15,319	48
Oklahoma	1,301	0	23	95,002	28
South Dakota	1,164	0	23	91,743	29
Idaho	1,153	0	23	44,859	39
Arkansas	1,109	0	23	43,855	40
Virginia	1,063	112	15	56,214	35
Tennessee	989	0	23	166,548	17
Alabama	938	53	17	48,027	37
South Carolina	909	187	11	78,700	32
Oregon	889	296	8	89,267	30
Georgia	854	100	16	60,384	34
Wyoming	820	0	23	119,710	21
Missouri	752	0	23	102,864	26
Kentucky	740	0	23	42,703	41
Nebraska	711	0	23	139,964	20
Illinois	700	0	23	226,651	10
Nevada	667	0	23	144,521	19
Maryland	623	31	20	217,347	11

	Inland Water Area (Sq. Miles)	Miles of Coastline	Rank	Total Acreage of State Parks 1983	Rank
Kansas	499	0	23	36,916	43
Colorado	496	0	23	161,506	18
Arizona	492	0	23	37,921	42
Massachusetts	460	192	10	263,736	5
Mississippi	457	44	18	20,542	47
Pennsylvania	420	0	23	282,159	4
Vermont	341	0	23	170,560	15
Ohio	325	0	23	111,797	25
New Jersey	319	130	13	295,764	3
Iowa	310	0	23	82,600	31
New Hampshire	286	13	22	29,462	45
New Mexico	258	0	23	118,951	23
Indiana	253	0	23	54,159	36
Rhode Island	158	40	19	9,285	50
Connecticut	147	0	23	167,258	16
West Virginia	112	0	23	205,626	12
Delaware	112	28	21	10,783	49
Hawaii	46	750	4	24,787	46

Source: National Association of State Park Directors, January 1985 Annual Information Exchange; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1983-84.

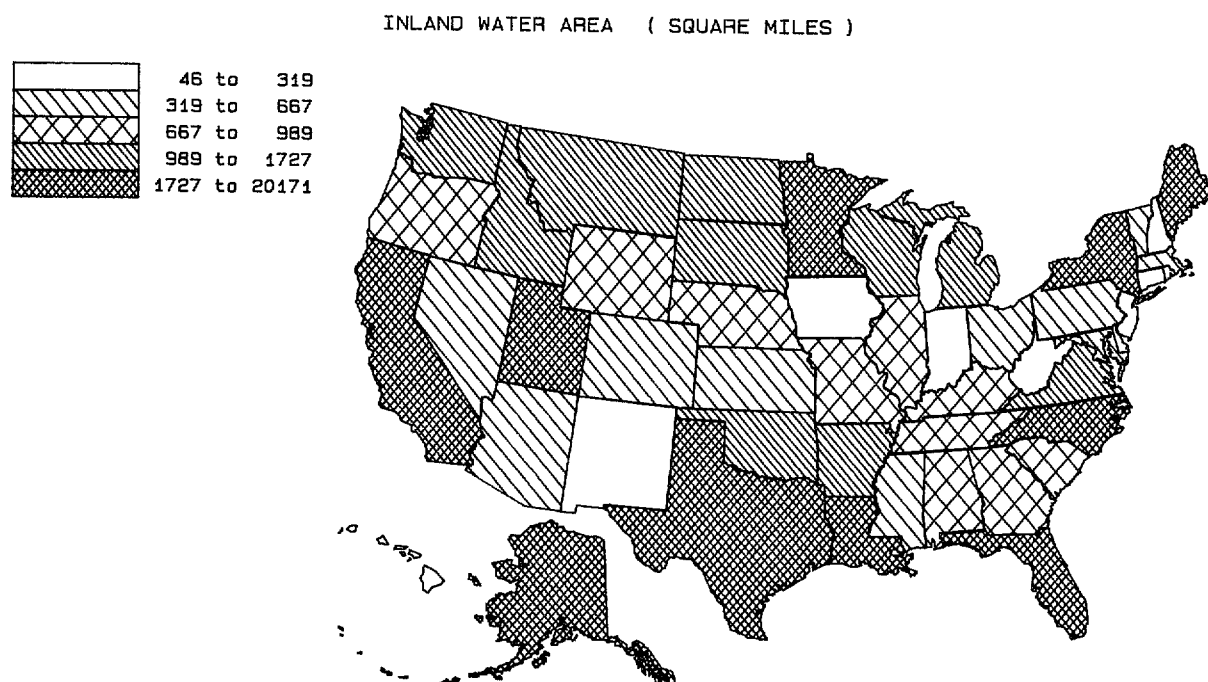


TABLE 49

## CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Climate is a factor which affects a firm's costs in many ways including labor recruitment and employee morale; facility construction, operation, and maintenance; as well as weather-related production downtime or shipping delays. This is particularly true of colder climates where snow and freezing temperatures are common. Florida's warm and sunny climate facilitates labor recruitment and eliminates many extra costs incurred by a firm to combat harsh winter weather.

	Mean Number of Days Minimum Temperature of 32 Degrees F. or Less	Seasonal Heating Degree Days (65 Degrees F. Base)	Rank	Inches of Snow and Ice	Rank
Median Value	118	5,126		29.8	
Hawaii	0	0	1	0.0	1
FLORIDA	8	801	2	0.0	1
Louisiana	27	1,490	4	.2	5
California	32	2,509	8	.1	4
Texas	40	2,207	6	2.9	10
Alabama	50	1,695	5	.3	6
Mississippi	54	2,389	7	1.2	7
Georgia	55	3,021	10	1.9	8
South Carolina	56	2,629	9	1.9	8
North Carolina	70	3,437	12	6.9	13
Arkansas	72	3,152	11	5.4	11
Tennessee	77	3,482	13	8.3	14
Arizona	77	1,442	3	0.0	1
Oregon	82	4,691	18	6.8	12
Virginia	82	3,703	14	11.3	17
Oklahoma	83	3,735	15	9.0	15
New Jersey	91	5,086	23	16.4	18
Washington	93	6,002	32	32.2	29
Maryland	99	4,706	20	21.8	24
Kentucky	100	4,525	17	17.5	20
Delaware	102	4,986	22	20.9	22
Rhode Island	106	5,908	31	37.1	34
Missouri	110	5,111	24	20.1	21
West Virginia	111	4,697	19	31.5	28
New Mexico	117	4,414	16	10.6	16
Connecticut	119	6,174	35	50.0	39
Pennsylvania	119	5,449	25	33.3	31
New York	119	6,198	37	62.1	44
Indiana	120	5,650	28	23.1	25
Illinois	121	6,341	38	32.9	30

	Mean Number of Days Minimum Temperature of 32 Degrees F. or Less	Seasonal Heating Degree Days (65 Degrees F. Base)	Rank	Inches of Snow and Ice	Rank
Ohio	125	5,605	27	35.3	33
Massachusetts	126	5,593	26	41.8	37
Idaho	129	5,802	29	21.4	23
Kansas	130	4,787	21	16.4	18
Iowa	145	6,554	39	34.7	32
Utah	147	5,802	29	59.1	41
Michigan	154	7,934	46	77.0	48
Nebraska	154	6,194	36	31.1	27
Wisconsin	156	7,326	41	47.0	38
Vermont	160	7,953	47	78.2	49
Nevada	164	6,030	34	25.3	26
Colorado	168	6,014	33	59.8	43
South Dakota	173	7,885	45	39.9	35
Montana	175	7,766	44	59.2	42
Maine	175	7,501	43	72.4	47
Minnesota	176	8,954	48	63.2	45
Wyoming	183	7,310	40	54.1	40
North Dakota	185	9,075	49	40.3	36
Alaska	208	9,105	50	102.8	50
New Hampshire	210	7,482	42	64.5	46

Note: The heating degree day has been defined as follows: "A unit, based upon temperature difference and time, used in estimating fuel consumption and specifying nominal heating load in winter. For any one day, when the mean temperature is less than 65 degrees F., there exist as many degree days as there are Fahrenheit degree differences in the temperature between the average temperature for the day and 65 degrees F."

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climatological Data, National Summary (National Climatic Center, Asheville, N.C., 1980); and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1985.

TABLE 50

**MEDIAN RESALE PRICES OF EXISTING  
SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES, 1985**

The cost of housing is a prime consideration in attracting key members of a company's staff to a location. In the following table derived from quarterly survey data, housing prices in various Florida locations compare favorably with other states and the nation average of \$75,500.

United States		\$ 75,500
Alaska		N/A
Alabama		
Arizona		
	Phoenix	74,700
Arkansas		N/A
California		
	Orange County (Anaheim/Santa Ana MSA)	60,300
	San Diego	106,400
Colorado		
	Denver	84,300
Connecticut		
	Hartford	99,600
Delaware		N/A
Florida		
	Ft. Lauderdale/Hollywood/Pompano Beach	74,600
	Jacksonville	58,400
	Miami/Hialeah	80,500
	Orlando	70,300
	Tampa/St. Petersburg/Clearwater	58,400
	West Palm Beach/Boca Raton/Delray Beach	88,300
Georgia		N/A
Hawaii		N/A
Idaho		N/A
Illinois		
	Chicago	81,100
Indiana		
	Indianapolis	55,000
Iowa		
	Des Moines	52,500
Kansas		
	Kansas City	61,400
Kentucky		
	Louisville	50,600

Table 50 (continues)

Louisiana	Baton Rouge	\$ 74,600
Maine		
Maryland	Baltimore	72,600
Massachusetts	Boston	134,200
Michigan	Detroit	51,700
	Grand Rapids	46,700
Minnesota	Minneapolis/St. Paul	75,200
Mississippi		N/A
Missouri	St. Louis	65,700
Montana		N/A
Nebraska	Omaha	58,300
Nevada	Las Vegas	75,100
New Hampshire		N/A
New Jersey		(See New York)
New York	Albany/Schenectady	60,300
	Buffalo/Niagara Falls	46,700
	New York/Northern New Jersey/Long Island	134,000
	Rochester	64,200
	Syracuse	58,800
New Mexico	Albuquerque	76,800
North Carolina	Charlotte/Gastonia/Rockhill/ North Carolina/South Carolina	69,400
North Dakota		N/A
Ohio	Akron	52,700
	Cincinnati	60,200
	Cleveland	64,400
	Columbus	62,200
	Toledo	51,900
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	64,700
	Tulsa	66,700

Table 50 (continues)

Oregon		
	Portland	\$ 61,500
Pennsylvania		
	Philadelphia	70,800
Rhode Island		
	Providence	67,500
South Carolina		
	Charleston	64,700
Tennessee		
	Memphis	64,600
	Nashville	66,100
Texas		
	Houston	80,700
	Dallas/Ft. Worth	87,700
	El Paso	57,600
	San Antonio	67,700
Utah		
	Ogden/Salt Lake City	66,700
Vermont		N/A
Virginia		N/A
Washington		N/A
West Virginia		N/A
Wisconsin		
	Milwaukee	67,500
Wyoming		N/A

Source: National Association of Realtors, "News", August 12, 1986.



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